The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Startling Rumor from New-Orleans

A Fleet of National Vessels Preparing to Attack the City.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

MILITARY CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

General Wool Ordered to Gen. Fremont's Department.

Gen. Mansfield to go to Fortress Monroe.

More Fighting in the Kanawha Valley.

A Rebel Force Routed at Chapmanville.

A Battle Reported in Progress at Sewell's Mountain.

Preparations for the Coming Struggle in Missouri.

Price Marching South to Join McCulloch.

REPORTED ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Republican* learns that a letter has been received here from New-Orleans, (the date of the letter not given,) stating that a fleet of *seventy* vessels, large and small, was then coming up the Balize to attack that city.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Rumors being prevalent involving important military changes, it is ascertained on inquiry at the War Department that no order has been issued to Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to report for trial by Court-martial. It is true that Gen. MANSFIELD has been appointed to the command of Fortress Monroe.

While there is good reason to believe that Gen. WOOL has been ordered to St. Louis, there is none for the belief that Gen. FREMONT has been recalled, or that he has been superseded, as was reported in to-day's *Herald*. Should Gen. WOOL remain—which is uncertain—he would, of course as senior officer, outrank FREMONT. This, however, is very different from displacing Gen. FREMONT, who will retain his present position. It is thought more probable, however, in well-informed circles, that Gen. WOOL'S visit is a temporary one, for the double purpose of examining, on behalf of the Government, the condition and prospects of military affairs in the West, and of giving to pending operations the benefit of his experience and skill.

CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA.

ISAIAH THOMAS, Esq., of Ohio, has been appointed consul to Laguayra, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

W. J. STILLMAN, Esq., the artist, who was recently appointed consul to Rome, has obtained leave of absence for a short time, for the purpose of helping to organize a regiment of volunteers.

OUR TROOPS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

No one would imagine, from the appearance of the troops on Munson's Hill and the vicinity, that they were new comers. Camps are as thoroughly organized, the discipline as perfect, and the drilling going on as regularly and systematically as is they had been encamped there for months. Fortifications are already so complete as to forbid all hopes of the rebels regaining possession of these localities. The Quaker gun found there was consigned to the flames to-day, and in its stead heavy artillery, of the genuine sort, commands all the surrounding country. Munson's Hill was occupied by the rebels more for show than for use, for this much talked of hill, instead of being, as has been represented, the highest point, is itself commanded by two adjacent hills, on which National fortifications are now erected.

A REBEL BALLOON.

The rebels have a balloon, which was seen this P. M. in the direction of Springfield, but at so great a distance that its occupants could hardly have obtained any information as to our forces or movements.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF ARRESTS.

The recent arrests are having a most salutary effect. Numerous schemes in different parts of the country, for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, have been frustrated, those engaged in them having become alarmed.

THE REBEL BATTERIES STILL SILENT.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac remain silent, and there is no doubt that several of them have been abandoned. It is just a week to-night since a gun has been fired at any vessel passing either way on the river.

THE LONG BRIDGE TO BE SUPERSEDED.

A new bridge, to take the place of the Long Bridge, has been framed, and part arrived to-day. The whole will be up in six weeks.

POLITICIANS NUMEROUS.

The hotels are filled with politicians from all parts of Pennsylvania, who are after soldiers' votes for different offices. Nearly all the Pennsylvania troops are on this side of the Potomac, so they have no trouble to reach them. From Philadelphia alone there are over two hundred, and large delegations from Pittsburgh. From present appearances, Union tickets will be voted nearly exclusively. Some men here to bore for certain Democratic tickets will not be safe if found in camp.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

JULIUS WHILE, Collector of the Port of Chicago, having accepted the Colonelcy of an Illinois regiment now in Missouri, has resigned, and his deputy, LUTHER HAVEN, has been appointed in his stead.

ELECTIONS IN THE CAMPS.

The law under which Gov. CURTIN'S proclamation, providing for holding elections in the Pennsylvania camps on Tuesday, is issued, is one passed during the war of 1812, and subsequently revised.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT GREAT FALLS.

This morning the enemy appeared again opposite Great Falls, but did not attack our forces. Gen. MCCALL and Staff visited there to-day. A battery of longer range guns has been placed there, so that the rebels can be dislodged the moment they appear in any force.

NO IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

No important move has been made to-day by either army. The next move of the rebels will, it is thought, be to fall back still further without fighting.

ALL QUIET ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Reports from Gens. BANKS and MCCALL, at a late hour to-night, say there were no signs of any enemy, and all was quiet.

NUMBER OF TROOPS ARRIVING.

An immense number of troops are pouring in. Large numbers of three months men are in the regiments now coming. Those without arms are supplied at once from the arsenal.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.

An immense number of improved arms of all kinds, from Europe, will be due in about ten days Gen. MCCALL has been furnished with some Whitworth cannon, breech-loaders, which can be fired with great rapidity at a range of several miles. They are manned by regulars.

UNION MEETINGS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union meetings in Alexandria are having great success. The permanent organization comprises over three hundred names.

THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment are protesting against the numerous groundless charges made against them relative to the destruction of property.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The excess of expenditures over the Post-office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860, was nearly $2,000,000, while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was $803,000, the receipts being nearly $2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over $50,000.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is probable that a new Military Department will be made in the West, and its command devolved on Gen. SHERMAN, in order to relieve Gen. ANDERSON of a part of the physical labor of his present position.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE LATE SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls on Monday morning was by six regiments of rebel infantry, a body of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, all in *transitu* for the Upper Potomac. They fired about 40 rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person, exclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder by a rebel picket at an earlier hour. The guns used by the rebels were seven in number, 6 and 12-pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern.

At the commencement of the cannonading, Lieut.-Col. SUITER and the Adjutant of the Thirty-fourth New-York rode up to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found the regiment on guard there widely scattered, they having no artillery to respond with. While Col. SUITER was conversing with the Adjutant, a 6-pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a sand-bank, from whence it was taken. The ball was of a fine finish, showing that the rebels are not deficient in the manufacture of their projectiles.

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the Falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the ennemy, but octained no response. The rebels exposed seven guns in their attack.

About 5 o'clock the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts Regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but did not compliment us by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They were probably destined to Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New-York Twenty-fourth still continue to guard nine miles of the river-line, which arduous duty they have been performing for nearly 3 months.

To-day, Gen. BANKS reviewed and inspected three brigades of his division, near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a Fall campaign. The troops were found to be well-disciplined, well-clothed and well-equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary presence of the Paymasters in other divisions.

RELEASE AND TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received orders from Washington to release the following prisoners, confined at Fort Lafayette, on their taking the oath of allegiance: Wm. F. McKernin, Benj. F. McCauley, Jas. Campbell, Alex. O'Connor, Frederick Golapback, Patrick Conroy, Samuel Davidson, Geo. Gossnell, Geo. Gowmers, Philip Cassady. The Marshal repaired to the Fort, and administered the oath to all of them except CASSADY, who refused to take it. The prisoners belong to Baltimore. As they were destitute of money to pay their passage back to Baltimore, they concluded to remain in the Fort last night, and meantime the Marshal has telegraphed to Washington to know whether they shall be taken back at the expense of the Government.

Two of the Fort Lafayette prisoners, named FRANCIS M. FISHER, of New-Orleans, and JOHN BATEMAN, an Englishman, resident in the South, were also released by the Marshal on Wednesday, they having taken the oath of allegiance. Nine of the privateersmen of the *Savannah*, who, since their, capture, have been confined in Fort Lafayette, were yesterday transferred to the City Prison by Government orders.

IMPORTANT STATE ORDER.

FIELD AND COMPANY OFFICERS REQUIRED TO PRESENT THEMSELVES FOR EXAMINATION.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 314.—All persons who have been designated for field and company officers for the volunteer force now organizing in this State, whether under General Orders No. 78 or under acceptances from the War Department, will present themselves without delay for examination before the Board appointed for that purpose in the Department in which their company or regiment may be organizing.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA.

REBELS ROUTED AT CHAPMANVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The Kanawha correspondent of the *Commercial*, of this city, says that five companies of the First Kentucky Regiment, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and one company of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. ENYART, surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmanville, and after a short engagement, completely routed them, killing sixty, and taking seventy prisoners. The rebels, in escaping, were intercepted by Col. HIATT who killed forty, and took a large number of prisoners. The country between Charleston and Wyandotte River is now freed from secession power. This is the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the Valley.

When the *Kanawha* left Charleston, there was a report of a battle going on between Gens. Cox and FLOYD and WISE, at Sewell's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it, and falling back on their intrenchments at Lewisburgh.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PRIZES CAPTURED AT HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 2, *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing the latest intelligence and the remnant of the Naval Brigade. A few people were still coming in to take the oath of allegiance.

The frigate *Susquehanna* had taken two prizes which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. They were both schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, &c.

The gun-boat *Cambridge* came up this morning for coal and water. She has been making the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., and has taken four prizes, the prizes being the *Louisa Agnes*, from Lunenburgh, with a cargo of fish; the *Revere*, from Yarmouth, N. S., loaded with fish; the *Edwin*, from Barbados, with molasses, and the *Julia*, from St. Johns, with tin, medicines, &c.

The revenue cutter *Henrietta* is at Old Point.

RELEASE OF THE TORTUGAS MUTINEERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Passengers by the boat which arrived this A. M. from Old Point, report that Gen. WOOL addressed the prisoners at the Rip Raps who had been sent there by Gen. MCCLELLAN, *en route* to Tortugas. He told them that had Gen. MCCLELLAN shot them on the spot for the rebellion in the face of the enemy he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces. Those who refused would proceed to Tortugas. The entire 150 stepped forward with cheers, and many were so affected that they shed tears of joy, and expressed the desire to be placed where they could but retrieve the stigma that their act had brought upon them.

The whole number were immediately taken to Newport's News and mustered into a New-York regiment.

GEN. WOOL STILL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Gen. WOOL has not left Fortress Monroe, and passengers who arrived by the Old Point boat this morning, have no knowledge of any contemplated change in that Department.

OUR FORTRESS-MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

INTEREST ATTACHED TO THE MOVEMENTS OF THE NAVY—CLOSING THE INLETS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST—PERSECUTION OF THE UNION MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE CONTRABAND NEGROES, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

More interest is attached to the movements of the Navy at this point than of the Army. A single frigate and two or three gun boats are sufficient for the blockade here, thus leaving a large naval force to maintain the blockade elsewhere, and cruise on the coast. On the other hand, the land force is only enough to afford security, and far too small to undertake any very important offensive operations. We are promised, however, reinforcements so liberally and at so early a day, that we count confidently on important movements in various directions. The *Minnesota* is the only frigate opposite the Fortress; the *Cumberland* and *Congress* are at Newport's News, and a gun-boat or two goes and comes at short intervals, The *Louisiana*, Capt. MURRAY, will leave this afternoon on special service, the nature and locality of which it would not be prudent to name at present. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH has thus far certainly shown a disposition to keep his squadron moving and not expend unnecessary strength on maintaining the blockade of the Roads when that of the coast was doubtful.

Commander STILLWAGEN is now engaged in closing Oregon (or New) Inlet and Ocracoke Inlet, on the Hatteras coast. The same officer having completed that work, will embark on one of the side-wheel tugs that are by this time in Pamlico Sound, (more than one month behind the time,) and make a survey of the main shore of North Carolina, ascertain the location and strength of rebel batteries, and perhaps knock some of them up. It is now known that when Hatteras was taken, so great was the panic, the small garrison at Fort Macon, at Beaufort, fled precipitately, and that important fort was without a man in it for nearly a day. It is now said to have a strong garrison, while from eight to ten thousand rebel troops are reported to be in the immediate neighborhood. The condition of things on the whole line of the main shore of North Carolina is correspondingly altered by the delay that has taken place in following up the victory at Hatteras. One of the worst consequences of this delay is the persecution to which Union men have been subjected. Presuming, as they reasonably might, that the capture of Hatteras would be followed up by a vigorous policy at other points, many who had been compelled to keep silent did not hesitate to rejoice over the defeat of the rebels, and hail the advent of the National troops. Terrified and guilty, the rebels scarcely had the courage to retaliate then, but the Government having failed utterly to follow up its first blow, the rebels have taken courage, and turned the tables on the disappointed Union men, who were betrayed by hopes raised only to be dashed to the ground. Many have been thrown into prison, and others have been compelled to flee, to escape that fate, so that Union men in that part of the country are worse off now than they were before. It is but natural that the question should be put and pressed home, Why this delay?

The order which was so hastily and inconsiderately issued to Gen. WOOL, from Washington, to send the contraband negroes that have assembled here to the National Capital, has been judiciously countermanded, and there is a prospect now that the question and the negroes will be left undisturbed, to the solution to which the problem so happily tends. The country needs and has the services of the negroes. Unless the lie is to be given to the adage, that "revolutions never go backwards," then we need not fear that the well defined sentiments of the day will suffer a shock, from the treatment which the negroes receive, and will continue to receive here. They are simply in the hands of men of good sense, neither fanatical nor prejudiced, but who bring to bear strong good sense not only as relates to their present treatment, but their future condition. Practically, the negroes and the question are in the keeping of the Quartermaster of this Department, Capt. TALLMADGE, to whom, more than all other men, is due the credit of being the author, advocate and administrator of the "contraband" idea; and the country may feel sure that so far as depends on him, prejudice shall not result to the negro or the Government. The negroes are systematically cared for; all their comforts are scrupulously provided; no instance of harsh treatment has been heard of—while the productiveness of the labor performed by the negro is confessed on all hands. Under this system the capacity of the negro for most kinds of labor has been abundantly proved. He needs to be directed more carefully and watched over more strictly than the white laborer. I am inclined to think that the circumstances under which the "contraband" are placed here, their associations and the influences which surround them, tend very much not only to render them contented, but make them industrious. They come readily under the system and discipline that characterize everything at a military post like this—they are even fond of these, and seem to regard themselves as in some sort a part of the military machinery that so much charms them. Their shovels and their other implements of labor, they handle and carry as soldiers do their guns—the result of the native talent of imitation peculiar to the race. Going to and from their work, they do not straggle along in promiscuous crowds, but fall into regular files and columns, and with a step and regularity that would do credit to enlisted men, march with clearly defined pride, and sometimes to the tune whistled by one of their number who, while he has caught a chance-sight of the morning parade, has at the same time learned the music of the band. I have no doubt they would make fair or even excellent soldiers. Take away these surroundings, the "contraband" might and I think he would be different from what we behold him here. In whatever light you view the subject, the Government has done well to let it alone, but to allow it to work itself out under the auspices that have thus far attended the novel question.

Twelve rebel prisoners taken at Rich Mountain months ago, and too badly wounded to be removed before, went to Norfolk to-day by a flag of truce. There were four other passengers. From the Mississippi to the seaboard, this is the only place where flags of truce are systematically exchanged for the avowed purpose of accommodating all comers. It has been correctly styled a daily line, there having been the omission of but a single day during the last ten. A vast number of letters are also forwarded each way. Persons who have reached here complain that they were detained for weeks in Norfolk, seemingly for no other purpose than to compel them to expend all their money there. They who have been in both cities, have witnessed that the crushing out of the Union feeling has been much more perfect in Richmond than in Norfolk; that in the latter place Union men are to be found on every street, and that lately it has so much grown as to give no little uneasiness to Gen. HUGER. Nevertheless, individuals and families suspected of loyal leanings are subjected to bitter persecutions in having frustrated all their endeavors to get away. Some have been longing for months to do so, and would gladly leave property and everything to accomplish that object.

Till last Saturday the rebels in this vicinity had kept themselves very scarce. On that day a party of some half dozen approached within less than one mile of Camp Hamilton, and almost within rifle shot of the fortress, and shot one of our pickets, a private belonging to the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He was hit in the leg and the wound is probably not fatal. Scouting parties, in considerable force, have recently gone out, and if the rebels, in small or large numbers, are to be found much this side of Yorktown, they will have a chance to stand or run.

At Newport's News matters remain quiet. Gen. PHELPS keeps things snug as possible. The Fire Zouaves create the fun for the camp, but I have heard it said of them that they are not half as bad here as they were represented to be in New-York.

The recent arrival of the Indiana Twentieth and Pennsylvania Forty-eighth has given the rebels all around us a good deal of anxiety. Their camp and batteries at Sewell's Point have been reinforced, and we have direct information from Norfolk that they are constantly apprehending an attack—an apprehension which has, in fact, troubled them ever since Gen. BUTLER was relieved by Gen. WOOL, whom, they seem to think, is not going to let the grass grow under his feet.

We are expecting large reinforcements, but on what that expectation is based I do not know. Everybody says so, though nobody knows precisely why. When Gen. MCCLELLAN shall have ceased to have employment for the immense number of soldiers now on the Potomac, we will probably receive reinforcements, to be used in Southern expeditions, but there is scarcely any likelihood we shall before that time.

Gen. WOOL omits nothing to improve his men, and there are few in his Department who work as hard as he does. The improvement is very perceptible in every respect, and that of the Tenth Regiment, Col. BENDIX, especially. In view of the approach of Winter, propositions are being made to erect barracks for the troops, both here and at Newport's News, besides storehouses for forage and covering for the animals.

MARS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BATTERY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The First Massachusetts Light Battery, reorganized since its return from the three months' service, left this afternoon for the war under the command of Capt. JOSIAH PORTER. The Battery is newly and splendidly equipped. It left at 3 o'clock by the Fall River route.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A new Navy Register has just been published, showing all the changes which have taken place by deaths, resignations, or dismissals, up to Aug. 31, 1861. Notwithstanding the large number of Southern officers who resigned upon the secession of their respective States, there yet remain in the Navy, in the three grades of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant, 153 loyal men who were either born in or appointed from Southern States. The following table shows the number of officers now in the Navy:

	Active List.	Retir'd List.		Active List.	Retir'd List.
Senior Flag-officer.	1	—	Acting Paymasters	33	—
Captains	18	12	Acting Masters	228	—
Commanders	97	12	Acting Assist. Engineers	29	—
Lieutenants	274	21	Boatswains	43	—
Surgeons	79	6	Gunners	57	—
Assistant Surgeons	68	6	Carpenters	59	—
Paymasters	60	3	Sailmakers	42	—
Chaplains	24	—	Chief Engineers	28	—
Midshipmen at sea	86	—	First Assistant Engineers	43	—
Midshipmen at Naval Academy	72	—	Second Assist. Engineers	44	—
Acting Lieut's (formerly in Navy)	15	—	Third Assistant Engineers	162	—
Acting Volunteer Lieutenants	14	—	Totals	1,503	60
Acting Assist. Surgeons	27	—			

Eighteen Captains, 7 Commanders, and 11 Lieutenants on the active list are at present unemployed, and 2 Captains, 5 Commanders, and 12 Lieutenants on the retired list are on duty.

Three officers of the Navy, Lieuts. J. L. WORDEN, of New-York; A. KAUTS, of Ohio; and G. L. SELDEN, of Virginia, are prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

The marine corps consists of 1 Colonel Commandant, 4 general Staff officers, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Majors, 12 Captains, 19 First Lieutenants, and 12 Second Lieutenants.

A new Army Register is much wanted. Since the publication of the last one, about one-third of the old Army officers have resigned, or been dismissed, or have died. A corresponding number of promotions and appointments have, of course, been made, and in addition to this, eleven new regiments have been added to the regular military organization.

The purchased steamers *O. M. Pettit* and *Mercury* were put into commission yesterday, and will immediately join the Chesapeake flotilla. The *Mercury* carries a 30-pound rifled gun forward and a 68-pounder aft; and the *O. M. Pettit* carries a 15-pound rifled gun forward and a 32 pounder aft.

The following are correct lists of their officers:

Mercury—Acting Master in command, S. G. MARTIN; First Assistant Engineer, J. Roosend; Second Assistant, J. G. Bolander; Master's Mates, Kahr and Skandle.

O. M. Pettit—Acting Master in command, A. S. GARDNER; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, J. Belt; Acting Third Assistant, Wendel; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, E. Daly; Master's Mate, J. A. Blitz.

The *Seneca* arrived at the yard yesterday evening from her trial trip, to be fitted out and receive her armament.

The *Ottawa* has all her armament on board, and will go into commission immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE INTENDS TO GIVE FREMONT BATTLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Dr. WHITE, of Col. MULLIGAN'S Brigade, arrived here in the Sedalia train at an early hour this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night.

Gen. PRICE had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward for the purpose of effecting a junction with BEN MCCULLOCH, after which he will give Gen. FREMONT battle.

Dr. WHITE represents that Gen. PRICE is decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated by his victory at Lexington. He says that Gen. PRICE anticipates an easy victory over Gen. FREMONT at this point, and then intends to move on to St. Louis.

There were no less than 24,000 rebels ready to rise and will, and welcome him with arms in their hands.

Dr. WHITE thinks that the rebels will endeavor to get between us and the forces at Georgetown, and surround and cut off Gen. DAVIS and Gen. SIEGEL, and then meet Gen. FREMONT near this place. The rebel force has nineteen field-pieces, and are expecting rifled cannon from the South.

Gen. PRICE told the Doctor that the Southern Confederacy had loaned the State of Missouri $1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against the National Government.

The rebel troops are confident of victory and are clamoring to be led against Gen. FREMONT.

Dr. WHITE gives a sorry statement in regard to the conduct of the rebels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away from him all his hospital stores, not leaving him even a sponge.

A portion of Gen. PRICE'S force had moved towards Independence.

There were but about 300 men in Warrensburgh when the Doctor passed through there.

He thinks PRICE'S force numbers fully 40,000.

Dr. WHITE says he heard, on his way here, that 18,000 rebels had parted from the main body, and marched towards Georgetown, with the intention of taking that place before reinforcements could reach there from Jefferson City.

A miller who left Georgetown yesterday morning says that he was turned back by the enemy's pickets, 12 miles from that town.

The Doctor believes that rebels have no idea of quitting the State, but intend to make a demonstration, in vast numbers, upon Georgetown, Jefferson City and St. Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their ability to take them.

No immediate attack is feared at Georgetown, and our forces there are preparing to receive the foe.

An officer here, formerly of Col. MULLIGAN'S Irish Brigade, who left the vicinity of Lexington Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says at the time he left not more than 10,000 rebels had quitted Lexington, and that nothing reliable was known of their intentions or course, or what policy they had concluded to pursue.

Booneville and Glasgow were quiet at the latest advices, but our forces are on the alert for a fight. Many persons think that there will be no general engagement since the reported evacuation of Lexington, but others believe he will very soon strike a blow in some quarter where he is least expected, and the prospect of a battle is rather increased than diminished.

McCULLOCH WAITING REINFORCEMENTS

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Republican* learns from a citizen of this State, who left Richmond a week ago last Monday, that he saw in the papers on the route a proclamation from BEN. MCCULLOCH, calling on the citizens of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas for fifteen regiments, the men for service in Missouri.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATIONS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Gen. FREMONT continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders have had interviews with him to-day. His programme is said, by those in his confidence, to be excellent in every particular, and to have met the approval of all the military authorities to whom he has disclosed it. Since his arrival here confidence in the National cause has greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged of her rebel foes.

The steamer *Emma* left for Lexington this evening to convey our wounded to the hospitals in St. Louis.

Col. PHILLIP ST. GEORGE COOK, of the Second United States Dragoons, arrived here this evening, and had a long private interview with Gen. FREMONT. His force of regulars from Utah will, no doubt, be ordered to this vicinity for service. It is said that a Brigadier-Generalship will be conferred upon him.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Two Government steamers have gone up to Glasgow, to bring down Col. WORTHINGTON'S Fifth Iowa Regiment to Booneville.

Preacher JOHNSON'S rebel cavalry are still scouring the country along the Osage River, stealing everything they can lay their hands on, and running negroes South and selling them.

Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN is actively engaged in his position of Chief of Artillery. Both TOTTEN'S and DUBOIS' batteries, which did such good service in the battle at Springfield, are among the artillery here.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The *Journal's* Cairo special says that a large number of troops are now being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their destination.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 3.

The expedition sent yesterday to Charleston returned this morning with a large amount of corn, several horses and nine prisoners. They are being tried today before a military commission appointed by Gen. MCCLERNAND.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much pleased in reading the letter of "Humanitus" in your issue of Monday, calling the attention of the Government to the sufferings of the prisoners at Richmond. Can nothing be done to alleviate the distress of men who did not wait for a second call to peril their lives in defence of their country, many of whom have left wives, mothers and sisters at home totally unprovided for, and who are now suffering for want of the common necessaries of life. Is this the treatment they are to receive for sacrificing everything they love dear on earth in defence of the liberties vouchsafed to them by their forefathers? Surely the Government ought to do something to effect their release. They have been imprisoned now over ten weeks, and not an effort made. They are without a second change or the means to purchase them—not even so much as half a sheet of paper to write to their friends. Let something be done, and that at once, and show our appreciation of their services, rendered at a time when the National Capital was in imminent peril.

J. S.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

More of Mr. Russell's Correspondence.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Garibaldi and the American Army.

Our Squadron in the China Seas.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton* Capt. WOTTON, from Southampton on the 18th of September, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated by the *Bohemian* at Father Point, and the *Niagara* at St Johns.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Sanford's Negotiations with Garibaldi—Fremont Compared with Giulay—French Officers for the American Service—Arms Purchased in Paris—American Passports &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1861.

The question, "Is GARIBALDI going to America or not?" still occupies a large space in the French papers. At first it was stated that the American Minister at Brussels was in search of the Italian patriot, with a commission in his pocket, offering the title of Commander-in-Chief of the National Army; then an Italian paper corrected this by saying that it was the American Minister at Turin who had gone to Caprera, and that, to its regret, GARIBALDI had accepted the proffered position. Then another paper denied that GARIBALDI had accepted the position, and all these statements and counter-statements have had an immense circulation, charged with comments more varied than truthful or agreeable. This morning the *Moniteur* joins in the chorus, and explains by saying that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of Minister MARSH, because certain conditions in regard to the Southern Army, which the former proposed, were refused by the latter.

Now, there is not one word officially known at Paris, in any quarter, in regard to the matter. That Mr. MARSH has been on a visit to GARIBALDI on the island of Caprera appears certain, but the object of that visit, or what transpired there, is known to no one here at least. That there may have been talk on the subject is not improbable, but what seems curious is that no writer has yet been struck with the thought that it would be simply absurd to suppose the American people would give up the command of their Army to any foreigner, however distinguished. What reserves the *Moniteur* has reference to, it is difficult to conjecture. Is GARIBALDI disposed to treat the rebels as belligerents, or is he for executing traitor officers as soon as caught? The official paper has started a hypothesis that will meet many varied explanations, unless Mr. MARSH should think fit to correct the reports in circulation. But unfortunately, the representatives of the United States abroad have never got into the habit so much in vogue with their colleagues of the diplomatic corps, of watching the journals and correcting directly or indirectly, the false statements that are made from time to time about their country. And yet, this report about GARIBALDI is exactly one of those that ought to be corrected, for it not only lays the noble Italian open to attacks from the reactionary party, but it places the American Nation in the pitiable position of having to go a begging for a leader for their Army.

The extensive notoriety which has been given to this subject has had the effect at Paris of arousing all the officers of the late Garibaldian Army now here, and to a man, so far as known, they have been to see Mr. DAYTON, to offer their services to the United States, in company with their late illustrious chief. The American Minister, of course, has no authority in the matter, whether GARIBALDI should or should not go to the United States; but the event, in itself, is not only a compliment to the Italian chief, but to the cause of the Union.

Many French Army and Navy officers also continue to visit the American Legation to obtain encouragement and advice as to the prospect of obtaining service in the Army of the United States.

The cry of *Finis reipublicæ*, which we heard so often of late in France and England has been partly hushed by the Cape Hatteras and other late events. The effect has been to give courage and confidence to friends and doubters, while the enemies of the Republic are in a rage that the great disaster is postponed, perhaps averted. It was about time for our side to move forward: how we do hope it may not again stop!

Some of the hired enemies of the Union here compare Gen. FREMONT'S martial law proclamation, in which people found in arms against the Government are to be court-martialed, to the famous proclamation of Gen. GIULAY to the Piedmontese, when he crossed the Ticino three years ago. But the terms of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation does not embrace any of the minor offences for which GIULAY promised death to the Piedmontese; moreover the case is widely different in the sense that while one is a civil war the other was a war between two distinct and widely separated nationalities.

The arms bought by Col. SCHUYLER, in France, were not bought because of any superiority over the American guns, for they have none; they were simply bought here to supply the Army more rapidly than it could be done in the United States. No cannon were purchased in this contract, for it appears that not only do our workmen in the United States rifle cannon as well as it can be done elsewhere, but they do it with a rapidity that is astonishing to the Government. The whole of Col. SCHUYLER'S purchase is not yet shipped; the fact is, there has been so much delay that it is probable the Government, if obliged to make any more foreign contracts, will seek to make them elsewhere. The French do their work well, but their delays are interminable. At the same time, they had got the notion into their heads that the Government of Washington was without guns, that the Capital was about to be seized, and that the agent had been sent over in great haste, with an immense demand for material of war, in order to save the Capital. The result may be easily imagined. All the manufacturers in the country

were seized with a fever of speculation that led them to hope for nothing less than a fortune, and Col. SCHUYLER, when he went to buy, found the prices advanced to a most unheard-of rate. He had first to convince them that the guns were not to save Washington, and that he only wanted ten thousand before, before he could get the prices back to anything like their normal standard. The Colonel thinks, however, that if the security of Washington depended upon the movements of French gun-makers, he might as well give up his mission and go home.

The passport circular of Mr. SEWARD continues to provoke the comments of the Press, and the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the *Independance Belge* is worthy of being read: "But what is more significant is the complaint, addressed by Lord LYONS to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at London, on the ignorance in which he had been kept in regard to the new law. The notice he transmitted had been published in the journals of Washington, without either he or any of his diplomatic colleagues having been informed of its existence. Could there be anything more astonishing than to see such a decision, which interests, in the highest degree, the subjects of every Government in Europe, thus made public by the newspapers alone, and before the Secretary of State had even deigned to notify the fact to the representatives of these different Powers at Washington? The proceeding is at least strange, and no more than the measure which provoked it, is it calculated to augment the sympathies of Europe for the Cabinet of Washington."

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN LETTERS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Special Correspondent at Washington on the Progress of the War—Fine Condition of the National Army—Its Foreign Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The two events of the week, in a political point of view, are Mr. CHASE's appeal to the people for a National Loan, and Gen. FREMONT's proclamation of martial law in Missouri, and the liberation of the slaves belonging to rebel owners. The military event is the success of the expedition to Cape Hatteras, which is also of considerable political significance. While the partridges are having a bad time of it in England, which scarcely permits them to be properly thankful for their day of grace yesterday, there is a fusilade rising up here from the outposts beyond the Potomac, noisy as that which comes from turnip-field and stubble in the pleasant isles three thousand miles away. But the advance of the enemy is really intended to exercise their men, and to find ground for their fresh troops. On this side nothing will be done for three or four weeks to come. Gen. McCLELLAN is at present incapacitated by a strain received when out riding, a consequence of the constant personal supervision and inspection by which he stimulated so largely the progress of the Army officers and men, towards efficiency. But the machine is fairly moving and in working order, and by the time the season is favorable and other combinations are ready for execution, the Army will justify the expectations which are entertained of it, and will deserve some of the eulogies passed on it by anticipation. *Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men, in all respects of physique, been assembled by any Power in the world, and there is no reason why their morale should not be improved so as to equal that of the best troops in Europe.* The skirmishes and petty guerilla which are now going on all over the debatable lands between the North and South possess no interest except in so much as they furnish paragraphs and good "headings" for the Newspapers. As a specimen, take one. A Capt. SHUTTE goes out with fourteen men of his regiment to watch a ford of the Gauley River, near Summersville, in Western Virginia. They march boldly eight miles beyond the ford and are attacked by men in ambuscade; the Captain falls, shot through the bowels, and is left, mortally wounded, to die; four of his men are killed on the spot, and six are wounded. Now comes the remarkable fact. There were, it will be seen, but four men left untouched. These, however, "drove off" the rebels, and then retreated, leaving their Captain at his own request, but bringing in with them the six wounded men who remained of the party. There are such ample details of these affairs in the American journals that I shall not in future allude to them, having already expressed the opinion, which must be that of all military men, that these scouting parties and ambuscades and sentry-stalking turn the art of war into the art of individual murder. There are some officers who believe that the guerilla work makes the men skilful in the use of their arms, and accustomed to face the enemy. This is much to be doubted, for it is generally "dodging" work, which, like a long course of trench duty and rifle-pits, does not encourage a young soldier to stand before his enemy in the open. The sight of the secession flag at Munson's Hill, which is visible from the Capital, is rather aggravating, and I observe that the want of animosity to-ward the Southerners, which distinguished the Northern troops very remarkably in comparison with their enemies, is no longer to be deplored or commended, as the case may be, and that they are now with difficulty to be restrained from coming to the front and engaging with the Confederate outpost.

The news from Cape Hatteras, which was received here yesterday, caused great exultation. It is described, of course, in the local paper as a "grand battle." It is certainly a great success, and it has been achieved so easily that the original design of the expedition has been abandoned, and, instead of blocking up the entrance and destroying the passages, Gen. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM arrived at the much more sound conclusion to occupy the works which they found ready built to their hands, which course offers the advantages stated in the general dispatch, and must prove of the most serious inconvenience to the enemy, and a terror and dismay to North Carolina. I doubt not the influence of this coup will be left at Richmond and Manassas, and it may probably induce the Confederates to risk an attack on Washington, or a march into Maryland. It must certainly lead to a diffusion of part of their forces to watch the rivers and cities of North Carolina. It will be observed that the Confederate account of the surrender of the forts ascribes the result to want of ammunition; and, on looking over the inventory of the captured material, it certainly appears as if they had only ten 32-pound shell, and no round shot at all. They were hammered at from more than two miles with DAHLGREN's 10-inch shell, (15-inch fuses,) and had very little chance, indeed, in an open work without casemates, while their retreat was cut off by the fire of the ships along the spit, and by the landing of the troops on the beach. It is very doubtful whether the President or the politicians of the extreme Republican Party will approve the capitulation, inasmuch as the officers and men surrendered on condition that they were "to be treated as prisoners of war." *Ergo*, they are not rebels or to be treated as rebels. Again, and perhaps more important, the articles of capitulation are signed by "S. BARRON, Flag-officer C. S. Navy, commanding naval forces, Virginia and North Carolina," although Gen. BUTLER in his report observes he was determined "not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels!" Strange, indeed! In that same document, and immediately before that very statement, there is not only the articles of capitulation insuring for officers and men the treatment due—not to "rebels," but—to "prisoners of war," but after the words "BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General U. S. A., commanding," comes the style and title of Flag-officer BARRON, of C. S. Navy.

This matter is of greater consequence than may be supposed. It is not a mere verbal criticism. Hitherto the authorities at Washington have resisted all entreaties and arguments to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates, and have preferred to let their officers remain in captivity rather than make such an admission of equality and independence as would be implied by an exchange, for which, indeed, they had scarcely any materials. The capture of these officers and men will nearly give them an equivalent, and it is probable the wishes of the officers of the regular Army and others will be in some sort attended to. Indeed, unless the act of Gen. BUTLER, at once kind and judicious, be repudiated, it is not easy to see now on what principle the Government can justify the refusal to treat for an exchange of prisoners. It is plain they cannot affect on all occasions to consider the enemy as rebels, and to treat them as such even when in their power. The Confederate leaders have already shown that they will not permit any approaches to be made to them unless in such a form as to imply their independence as belligerents, and they refused to comply with the demands for Col. CAMERON's body because it was not made officially. The terms of the surrender at the Hatteras Forts will make persistence in the determination to deal with the Confederates as rebels and pirates very like affectation. "Flag-officer BARRON" can scarcely be treated as a pirate captain of a pirate navy, nor the officers "commanding Seventh Light Infantry North Carolina Volunteers" as rebels. The revelations of the state of things in the Confederate States must be very comforting and full of hope to the Federalists. There is an evident scarcity of cannon and material of war, such as shot and shell of the larger calibres, percussion caps and lead. The whole of North Carolina will be thrown into agitation and alarm. The waters of Pamlico and Albemarle, and the river systems connected with it, are placed at the mercy of the Federalists.

Cape Hatteras is relighted—a secure haven for the Confederate States' privateers destroyed. The bloodless success is not less so because it is bloodless, but then it is not either a "grand battle" nor a "glorious victory." The Navy Department, which originated the expedition, will recover popularity; the Navy itself will be encouraged, and the system of comparative inaction and obscurity

The Confederates will have to look out now for their seaboard. The towns on Albemarle Sound, and such places as Beaufort and Newhaven are of no small importance. A railway from the former city leads direct to Richmond, *viâ* Goldsborough, Baldon and Petersburgh, and is connected with the line to Norfolk, to Wilmington and Charleston. There is one thing remarkable about the wounded—their youth. They vary from 17 to 27, with the exception of one man, who is 51 years of age, and will never be more.

With reference to Mr. CHASE's proposition, which will go over to England by the same mail, probably with some indications of the way in which it has been received, and is working here, it is sufficient to say that the appeal has not been made without considerable debate and reluctance, as the effect on the banks of saving and deposit all over the States excited considerable apprehension. I am so far from the actual seats of trade and commerce, as well as of money, that it would be useless for me to speculate on subjects respecting which more recent facts must be made known in Europe from Boston, but I may state that the Government will be very much disappointed if the response to their appeal is not prompt and liberal. The real force of the Republican Party is now to be tested, for the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT is really bringing the issue to that which I, for one, believed it must come if the war went on—a war of abolition—a fight between the Northern abolitionists and the Southern slaveholders. How many in the North will stand by and see the fight out? None will do so in the South, be assured of that. Hitherto the South has been clad in impenetrable armor. There has been a coat of steel thrown around the peculiar institution which it was impossible to pierce. The attempts to reach the slaves as a mass have all failed—the wedge inserted by the Federalists at Manassas was bent and broken. But Gen. FREMONT is working at the soft places; he is getting his knife in between the chinks of the plate mail, and the very vitals tremble. By way of comment on this act of the Commander of the Federalists in the Mississippi Valley, the authorities in Washington have resolved to seize and imprison any black or colored person whom they find in uniform or wearing soldiers' clothes. There are hundreds of servants of the race in attendance on the camps who attire themselves in cast-off uniforms in their harmless vanity, and henceforth they will be arrested. Gen. FREMONT's bold proclamation is by no means in accordance with Mr. Secretary CAMERON's instructions to Gen. BUTLER for his guidance in dealing with runaway negroes, or "contraband," as they were called at Fort Monroe. As the Savannah *Republican* at least affords proof that there exists a desire in the South among some people to make slaves of the Federalist prisoners, it may be imagined what the nature of the contest will be if the truculents on both sides have their way. The paper alluded to recommends the Confederate Government to hire out "the Yankee" prisoners, and the writer states he knows a rice planter who wants 200 of them to work on his dams; he wishes to find out if the North is right in saying that the work can be done by white labor. The answer is coming from Cairo and St. Louis, for the Mississippi expeditionary force will be ready by the end of this month, and must produce the most important result in the course of this war, if it be not destroyed. Gen. PILLOW on one side, and Gen. PRENTISS on the other, have gone forth into the outer darkness with large armies, and are fighting, perhaps, tremendous battles, but we know nothing at all of their movements here.

The appointment of Capt. FOOTE to the command of the steam and gunboat flotillas on, or to be on, the Western rivers is a proof of the desire of the Government to put forth its greatest power and resources in that direction. He is an able and experienced seaman, well known to many of our officers who have met him on the Coast of Africa or in the Chinese Seas, and he is at once cautious and bold. So far as I can judge, he does not apprehend much damage from the riflemen on the banks or sharpshooters concealed in the dense forests which line both sides of the rivers for much of their course. His vessels will be protected by mantlets, and he trusts to shell and shrapnel to clear his front and flanks, even if the columns moving down on shore are not sufficient to prevent in all cases parties of the enemy creeping in between the roads and the banks to annoy him. There is an apparent lack of vigor on the part of the Confederates at present.

Mr. DAVIS is said to be suffering from fever, at Richmond. I would like to know any one who is not suffering from fever in Washington. Nature has made this a lovely country, but she has also established a fine fever system, and it cannot be enjoyed without quinine. When last I saw Mr. DAVIS, he was recovering from an attack of ticdouloureux, to which he is subject, and its agonies have been so great that he has lost the sight of one eye, I was assured, in consequence. He is a slight, spare man, who did not appear to me, capable of resisting violent disease. There are those who think the Southern Confederacy depends on his life alone. They might have been right at one time. I do not think they are so at present, for although Mr. TOOMBS, Mr. BENJAMIN, or any other civilian might be unable to take his place, the military leaders would afford ample materials for such a President as the South desires at present. There is a report that Mr. (JOHN) SLIDELL, of New-Orleans, is about going as a Commissioner to Europe. How he is to get there is not so obvious, for the Government would give a good deal to seize upon such an able and dangerous man. The system of surveillance is now very nearly as complete as it is in Austria—and so it may well be, when there are so many persons disaffected to Government in the midst of the Northern States. I took occasion to observe some time ago, that on going into the Post-office, I was surprised to find a gentleman whom I had reason to regard as a Secessionist, in the inner office, engaged in sorting letters to forward to his Southern friends—and that, too, within a few feet of Mr. BLAIR, (the Postmaster-General,) of the *sangre azul* of Abolitionism. The American papers, taking me *an pied de la lettre*, have proved that Mr. BLAIR was not within a few feet of the gentleman in question. What I meant was that within the building presided over by Mr. BLAIR, in which his office was, and separated from him by only a few feet, was a gentleman of different ways of thinking, engaged in giving comfort to the enemies of Mr. BLAIR's Government and principles. It is only justice to the gentleman in question to add that he had the permission of the authorities to pick out those letters for his Southern friends, as I am since informed, and that he was not engaged in any clandestine proceeding. Some time after I saw him, however, his wife was taken into custody for treasonable practices, and still remains a prisoner. Two fires occurred in the neighborhood of the house in which she and another lady are in custody on Sunday night, and it is suggested by some suspicious circumstances that they were the work of incendiaries, who intended to liberate the captives in the confusion, and whose plan was only frustrated by the firmness of the guard. I am glad to think there are no captives in my immediate vicinity—for, however gallant a man may be, it is not unreasonable in him to object to be burnt alive in the cause of two ladies whom he never saw. Washington is very tranquil. Now and then regiments march through and proceed out to camp, and vast trains of horses, mules and wagons attest the activity of the Quartermaster-General MEIGS. All the hills on both sides of the Potomac are posted with tents—camps gleam out through the forests, and in highways and byways, in morning and evening rides one meets commissariat trains, and sees in every field squads of soldiers drilling. I went out to see the Eighteenth Massachusetts the other day, and found them pitching their tents with all the rawness of new hands; but their equipments were excellent, the transport magnificent, and the men equal in youth, health, stature and bulk to any regiment (not picked like the Guards,) in our service.

The gallant little State has raised no less than twenty regiments, and is ready to do more. South Carolina cannot be more determined. The troops we have here now are not only better behaved, but they are not allowed to behave badly, at least in the city, and they must be content with rural sports and recreations. It is well for the United States to get rid of the rascaldom of its cities, but it does not do to rely on it as a military element; and the police, who delight in the process, are doing no good to the Army. There are now men of a different stamp flocking to the field. As the pressure creeps upward the recruits will come from the higher levels. Tens of thousands of respectable Germans and Irish are joining the native-born Americans,—formerly the Americans joined *them*,—and exhibit zeal not less than that which their countrymen in the South show for the Confederate States. The New-Orleans *Delta* states that the vast majority—I think three-fourths or more—of the regiments from that city are Irish. If they and the New-York Hibernians can get a fair "vacancy" at each other, there will be the materials for a new epic at once. In the District of Columbia recruiting does not prosper. I fear there is a good deal of "secesh" in the population, and the only considerable number of men enlisted are of the two foreign stocks who have done so much of the fighting for the United States. As a reward for his steadiness, and acknowledgment of his military merit, the Government have made Brigadier BURNSIDE a Major-General. The Irish are delighted with the appointment of their old favorite, Gen. SHIELDS. Scotland, I believe, may claim McCLELLAN and McDOWELL as descendants of her children. England can claim many of the best by a similar process of descent.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sept. 12, 1861.

I made, a few weeks ago, a passing allusion to a rumor, to which a tolerably extensive circulation was given, but which I was very reluctant to credit, that the Government of the United States (Northern division) had solicited GARIBALDI to cross the Atlantic and enter the service of the Republic. This happened before the memorable field-day of Bull Run, while the whole world was still convinced that the Federal party had men, generals and millions enough, not merely to subjugate the "rebels," but also to chastise England, France, and all who hesitated to cry down the rebellion. But we have now very positive intelligence that the Government at Washington—or, I should say, President LINCOLN, supposing him to be still ruling at Washington—has made an official tender to GARIBALDI of the supreme command over all the forces of the Union. The American Minister at the Court of Brussels, we are informed, has traveled all the way to Turin, where a diplomatist from the United States, Mr. MARSH, is already accredited, and proceeded to Genoa, where, on the 8th, unwilling to wait for the steamer of the regular line to the Island of Sardinia, which was to sail on the 11th, he hired the little steamboat *Danio*, and left direct for the Isle of Maddalena and Caprera. His instructions, so far as people can make out, were to request GARIBALDI to depart for Washington without delay, taking with him as many hundreds or thousands of his own people as he deemed expedient, or as he was able to persuade to join him. It is added that previous overtures had actually been made to the General, at the very outbreak of the war, which had been declined; but that now the Federal Government, humbled by the late mishap, returns to the charge, and endeavors to tempt GARIBALDI by the most splendid and honorable terms.

I thought it was my duty to write down this interesting piece of news, though I must at the same time avow my unwillingness to make myself a voucher for its correctness. That Mr. LINCOLN, at the head of a nation of twenty millions, able to muster hundreds of thousands of daring hunters, trappers, and other daring pioneers of the West, men used not only to brave but to court the most desperate dangers, inured to the most fearful hardships, and trained to outwit the wily Indian in his stealthy war-path, should look to the worn-out Old World for auxiliaries; that he should, of all countries in the Old World, turn to what was till yesterday, the most unwarlike of European races, for officers, and trust an alien with the head generalship of an army recruited among "the smartest nation in creation," is, I confess, more than can enter my comprehension. That the American Minister in Belgium may have undertaken this journey is by no means unlikely. The notion of enlisting GARIBALDI in the interests of the Republic may be merely a whim of his own, nor need we be surprised to hear of a Yankee diplomatist consulting rather his own fancy than his President's instructions; or, even if he brings real instructions from Washington, these may amount to nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy such as GARIBALDI is accustomed to receive from all quarters. But a proposal of the nature of which we are told would, in my humble opinion, betray so much impotence and such a demoralization on the part of the Washington rulers—it would entail so great a disgrace on their community—that the "tremendous whipping" at Bull Run might well be called "glorious" by comparison.

It is more likely that both the Federal and the Confederate Governments will thrive in the suit which both parties, we are told, are eagerly pushing forward to enlist Swiss mercenaries. The sturdy mountaineers look to their wages, and the highest bidder is sure to have them.

THE ITALIAN NOT A PROPER AMERICAN LEADER.

From the London Times.

As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask GARIBALDI to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. Had the Government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even for one of the Piedmontese Generals, that would have only been what has often happened before. It might have been said that any American was more or less a GARIBALDI—that is, a man of personal prowess and enterprise, but that the occasion required a CIALDINI. But to send for GARIBALDI is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory against overpowering odds. On any view of the case, GARIBALDI is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and, as our correspondent at Turin observed in our yesterday's columns, he has over and over again, like the Biblical hero Gideon, left his army behind and done his work with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him. This was the scale of his feats in the South American wars of independence, where he fleshed his sworn for the Italian struggle he foresaw. His defence of Rome in 1849 was on a larger scale, but it was a defence; and to defend twenty miles of rampart from a point within is a different affair from an advance into an enemy's country a thousand miles wide and as many deep, with as brave men on one side as on the other. War is not the mere personal conflict, nor yet the simple skill, that pedants and amateurs are apt to think. It requires a vast and various capacity. When campaigns even come to be recorded with candor and impartiality, it will be better known that war is always "a game that two can play at," and also a very complex science. GARIBALDI, like other men, may be trusted to do what he has done before. He has not been trusted or even trusted himself, for large operations, whether in Northern or Southern Italy. He has failed nowhere, but if he is to be credited with no failures it is because he has known his own measure, and has been content to assist when twenty legions were on the ground, or when a great fortress was to be reduced. But if the Italian scale of GARIBALDI's achievements far surpassed the Monte Videan, it was because national sentiment came in to the aid of personal prowess and reputation. All Italy felt with GARIBALDI, who, by the place he had in every Italian bosom, did what may be called the preternatural part of the work. To a simple faith he worked miracles. This hold and this power he would leave behind were he to go to America. *There, instead of loving and confiding Italy to help him and carry him through, he would have egotistical Yankeeism to confront and beat at every turn.* He might strike a great blow here and there, but, inasmuch as the issue does not depend on the possession of one or two points, and merely to hold Washington is not to subdue the Southern States, GARIBALDI would find himself fighting the air and lashing the water. Whatever spirit he showed would infect alike friend and foe, and if he raised up a hundred GARIBALDIS on one side he would find not less on the other.

Caprera certainly sounds like exile, but it is only that retirement which is to be found in the lives of the greatest men and the most world-moving careers. GARIBALDI is still at home, still holding his levées, and alternately giving audience to the messengers of a King, or a "Prefect," if he must be so called; a Republican Junta; a realm, and, as it now appears, a Transatlantic Empire. He is, they say, impatient, and resolved to be spon at his work. If so, he will not find himself nearer his great work by going across the Atlantic, while he will certainly lose not only sphere, but also caste. He is not a mere adventurer. His early interference in strange quarrels had the justification that it was to prepare for his own. It will not be so easy to justify the abandonment of his own for a conflict about which there are two opinions, and which is by no means so simple an affair as the unity and independence of the Italian race. What if he should throw himself into the American Maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion, and treachery in his camp, just as the smouldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance for the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life. As things are, he has a great mission on his own ground, with everything that can contribute to what, with other men, would be an impossible task. He may condescend to take a lesson from a very different sort of man, though a hero in his way. Towards the close of the Peninsular War the Duke of WELLINGTON was pressed by the Allies, particularly the Russians, to take the command on the Rhine. It was a great step, for it was to command the Continent, instead of an outlying peninsula. "Any one who is a General at all," was his answer, "will be as good a General as I there; but I am better than any General here." So the event proved, and in the end the Duke found his Peninsular tactics tell as well on the larger scale as on the smaller. But what vocation has GARIBALDI for America, and why should "his mouth water" for the command of the Federalist Army, except for the simple love of adventure, which he shares with many a lower nature? The sacrament of the Italian cause is upon him, and he is not free for any other. The risk we will put out of the question, but *when we see how quickly death and disgrace are doing their work in the American quarrel, it certainly does strike us how much we should all deplore to hear that a fever had carried off Garibaldi at Washington, or an unaccountable panic destroyed his prestige at the seat of war.*

THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN COMBATANTS.

From the London Times.

We do not build much on the success at Cape Hatteras. It is in its naval force that the Federal Government is strongest, and it was never probable that the Confederates would be able to hold their own at sea. The expedition down the Mississippi is an operation of a more important kind, but its success we should think, is far less certain. It is an expedition in which we may expect to see the inventive genius and the adventurous courage of the Americans fairly illustrated. The banks of the broad river are clothed with thick forests suggesting every variety of ambuscade, and if the invaders have the advantage of equipment the natives will be superior in knowledge of the country and natural resources. Above all, it must be remembered that the main armies of the belligerents are on the Potomac, and that the trial of strength most immediately decisive will take place at that point where the Confederates are still reputed superior. They may forfeit this ascendancy, no doubt, if they assume the offensive and advance against the fortified positions of their enemies; but if, on the other hand, they should obtain any material success in that quarter, the more distant operations of the campaign would be thrown into the shade. All we can see at present is that the North has been making strenuous and successful efforts to convert its numerous levies into good working soldiers, that it possesses vast resources in a brave and earnest population, and that it is likely to profit by the lessons it has received. What we cannot see is the degree in which this improvement may be counterbalanced by the simultaneous progress of the South. *The South is not absolutely so strong as the North, but it has hitherto been stronger in the field, and it will always be strong enough, in all human probability, to resist subjection, if not to enforce its will.* That seems to be now almost universally acknowledged as the inevitable condition of the struggle, and it is only to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested the suspension of a profitless and sanguinary strife.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the London News.

The proclamation of Gen. FREMONT has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is true, according to its terms, that the slaves who are to be emancipated must belong to active Secessionists, but the fact being that most of the great slaveowners in the South have, in fact, taken up arms for the Confederate Government, it is obvious that, if the same principle which has been applied in Missouri is to be applied to the other States, *Gen. Fremont's proclamation amounts practically to a measure of general abolition.* Technically, such a proclamation is consistent with the Federal Constitution, which recognizes the right of an American citizen to hold a black man in bondage. And the liberation of the slaves of a rebel may be regarded as the mere penalty of rebellion. But substantially the effect of such proclamation will be much more extensive. Now, at least, the connexion between the action of the North and the abolition of Slavery will be practically established. The penalty of joining the rebel Confederation will be the loss of that exceptional privilege of keeping men in Slavery which was only conceded at the foundation of the Republic, because the grant of such a privilege was a practical necessity. But further, the South will now clearly understand that, as they chose to appeal to the sword, they must abide by its decision. As the men of the South have chosen to forget all their most sacred promises, to violate all their most solemn engagements, and, in fact, to place themselves outside the pale of law and morality, so the men of the North may take them at their word. *No one can contemplate the possible results of a sudden emancipation of 4,000,000 of semi-savages without terrible misgivings, but if the ultimate extinction of the national curse of Slavery can be obtained by no gentler means, it is not for us to deprecate the result.*

THE COTTON QUESTION.

COST OF CARRYING COTTON IN INDIA.

From the Friend of India.

The discussions of the past six months have ended, as they began, in the unanimous opinion that the export of sufficient cotton from India is merely a matter of price, and that price is largely a question of roads. When a pound of cotton fetches as much in Calcutta as it would in Liverpool, there is no inducement to send it home. The question to be determined is, whether we shall wait till Manchester is compelled by dire necessity to give us a higher price, or set to work to reduce the cost of production and conveyance, to port, and improve the quality. The former remedy is indefinite. The latter is so much in our own hands that it at once recommends itself as the one which should be adopted. Could a reduction be effected in the price at which cotton can be laid down in England, an immediate and incalculable impetus would be imparted to the export. A large quantity of even such cotton as we are now sending would be a benefit to the manufacturers of Manchester, as well as to the producer and exporter here. To raise a better quality of the article would certainly be desirable, but this is an end that cannot be attained in a day. It will be many years before there are sufficient European planters in India to give a new name to Indian cotton, and it may be many more before the natives will adopt any other system of cultivation and preparation of the staple than that which has been handed down from generation to generation, even though Lord ELLENBOROUGH's chimerical scheme were adopted.

If the most effectual method of increasing the trade is to reduce the cost of carriage from the cotton-growing provinces, we must agree as to the cheapest mode of transport, and then consider how that may be soonest rendered available. However valuable railways may be as channels for the rapid conveyance of goods from one place to another, they will never absorb one-tenth of the traffic which the cotton-trade must create. At present their rates are too high. Cotton is carried on the East Indian line for 1¾d. per ton per mile, on the Great Indian Peninsula line for 1¾d., and on the Madras line for 1¼d. But Mr. BAILEY stated in the House of Commons that he hoped the railways would not charge more than one-third of a penny per ton per mile on cotton making its way to the seaboard. Whatever be the cost, however, at which the railway can carry cotton, it is evident that for long distances railway carriage was too expensive and that some other mode of conveyance must be looked for. The present native mode of land-carriage is out of the question. The only other mode of conveyance, and the one best suited to this country, is water. Railways may supersede the existing modes of land transport, and create a new traffic in goods and passengers wherever they permeate, particularly in localities to which water communication does not extend, but they must not be expected to supersede the use of rivers and canals. India is said to be like America in many of its physical aspects. If we wish to make India resemble her still more by becoming in turn the great cotton supplier of England, we must study the means by which America has attained to her present position. We find from Capt. HAIG's letter to the Secretary of State, dated September, 1859, when no one had had the least suspicion of the events which have since transpired in that country, that most of the traffic of America is carriee on by means of the large and numerous rivers, and at prices with which the cheap railways cannot compete. This is especially the case with cotton. The rates at which goods are carried on American rivers are so low that she possesses in this respect an immeasurable advantage over India. On the Lower Mississippi the rates are 1-7d. to ⅜d. per ton per mile; on the Upper Mississippi, ½d. to 7-10d.; on the Ohio, 1-5d. to ½d.; on the Missouri, 4-5d. to 1 1-10d.; on the St. Lawrence, 2-5d. to 3-5d.; and on the Hudson, 1-3d. The rates on Indian rivers vary from 2½d. to 3d. per ton per mile.

COTTON FROM FIJI AND AUSTRALIA.

From the Australian Gazette.

The first shipment of cotton from the Fiji Islands was on view at the office of Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD & Co. It was forwarded to England per Damascus. Some fine samples of cotton grown at Wagga Wagga had been on view at the Sydney *Herald* office. A gentleman well acquainted with the cotton-trade estimated that it would be worth at least 10d. per pound in England.

British Wrongs in Mexico.

Subjoined is a copy of the address to Earl RUSSELL, now circulating among merchants and others in London connected with Mexico. It appeals to the English Government to intervene, by force of arms, in that country, in conjunction, if possible, with the Government of France:

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

To Right Hon. Earl Russell, K. G., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

MY LORD: We, the undersigned, holding relations with the Republic of Mexico, either in commercial intercourse, or as interested in mining and other industrious establishments there, or as creditors of the State, find ourselves under the necessity of appealing to Her Majesty's Government, under circumstances of a very peculiar character.

These circumstances, we will, as briefly as possible, place before your Lordship.

It is now upwards of thirty years since British subjects were invited, by the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Mexico and Great Britain, to enter into relations with that State, for the encouragement of which entire protection of person and property was guaranteed by the Government of that Republic.

Acting under this sanction Englishmen did accordingly enter freely into transactions with Mexico. They have formed from time to time commercial and other establishments in various parts of the country, in which a large amount of capital is involved, independently of a debt of upwards of £12,000,000 sterling due to Englishmen by the Government of the Republic.

Emerging, as Mexico had done, in the year 1825, from a conflict for her independence, it was not to be expected that political order should, in the early period of her career as a Free State, have attained an entire stability, or have been free from those occasional interruptions to which the progress of young Governments is liable. Accordingly, the hindrances to the operations of commerce which were occasionally experienced during the struggles of political parties in the country were patiently endured in the reasonable expectation that they would prove but of temporary duration, and that the march of order and consolidation would gradually advance.

This expectation, my Lord, has been painfully disappointed. The condition of Mexico has gone from bad to worse. It has become one now not merely of political agitation, but of entire social disorganization. For three years the country has been without a Government—that is to say, without anything possessing the reality of that title, while those who have assumed to exercise the powers of government have been themselves foremost in acts of lawlessness, suspending the performances of obligations solemnly entered into towards creditors, seizing continually funds which had been specifically appropriated to those creditors, dissipating the resources of the State, and crowning their acts of violence by tearing the seal of the British Legation from the property of British subjects, and forcibly laying hold of the same for the use of the Government.

In Mexico there is no security for person or property. Within the last twelve months no less than twenty-three Englishmen have been murdered there. A journal of the City of Mexico, dated the 25th of July, received by the last mail, thus describes the condition of the country:

"Events, in their peculiar line, are rapidly progressing and becoming more noted in this country. This month they have been somewhat varied in character from those of the last. Instead of kidnapping and holding for ransom, we have had, as leading topics, open, bare-faced plunder of whole populations, varied on some occasions by wholesale destruction of property and massacre. Instead of only instances of savage warfare in the murder of opposing chiefs, we have heard the cry of 'Death to foreigners!' raised, and seen the mangled remains of one victim carried to the grave, and foreigners, in consequence, drawing nearer to each other and arming in self-defence."

But we need not detain your Lordship by details which every dispatch from Mexico must have abundantly supplied for some time past, nor need we advert to the fact that the representatives of England and of France have felt themselves compelled to break of all intercourse with the persons professing to exercise the powers of Government in that country.

We will proceed, therefore, respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to that which we believe the only remedy for these aggravated evils.

It is evident that in Mexico itself the elements of deliverance are not to be found while the country remains in its present state. For a considerable period month after month has witnessed there a constant retrogression from the [illegible] of law and of government—a [illegible] of the [illegible] restraints of authority [illegible] in short of all those things by which, in civilized communities, society is held together. Every section and faction of political party has held, successively, possession of power, and each has failed to maintain it. Nothing short of foreign interposition will avail to establish tranquility in Mexico. The lives of foreigners there are in imminent peril.

We humbly submit to your Lordship, that any nation inviting foreigners, by a formal treaty, to settle within its territory, on the guarantee of personal protection, and failing to afford that protection, puts itself in the position of a defaulting party to a solemn contract, and leaves it, consequently, open to the other party to that contract to take measures to repair the default.

Great Britain has, indeed, on another ground, a special right of intervention. The revenues of the customs of the Mexican ports are mortgaged to her subjects, but the produce of them is unlawfully withheld. She has a right to foreclose the mortgage, and take possession of these Custom-houses until the claims of her subjects are satisfied.

We believe that if a protecting force was thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquility—and a very small force would suffice for that end—leaving it to the people quietly and peaceably to organize their own form of Government, avoiding all interference therein, beyond insisting that whatever may be done shall be done without coercion or violence, the country may speedily be delivered from its present disastrous condition, to the great advantage of its own people and of all interests connected therewith.

No Mexican could complain of such interference. No one's social or political rights would be interferred with. It would simply be required that all should exercise them in a peacable manner. Every well-disposed Mexican would rejoice to see such a protecting arm thrown over his country.

We need not remark, my Lord, that precedents are not wanting for such intervention, in the case of impotent Governments, unable to perform the functions for which alone they exist.

Permit us to add that there is another Power in Europe deeply interested in the restoration of order in Mexico—viz.: France.

England has a larger amount of capital employed in Mexico than France; but the subjects of the French Empire there are more numerous. It is reckoned that in the capital of Mexico alone there are not less than 3,000 French subjects.

Under such circumstances, may we humbly suggest that the coöperation of the Government of France might be hoped for, in the attempt to throw the shield of a joint protectorate over that rich country, and thereby rescue it from the state of degradation into which it has fallen.

Ambitious designs could not be attributed to two powerful States thus interfering, not only for the just protection of their own subjects, but in the interests of humanity. Neither Power would seek to gain an inch of territory in return. They would be fulfilling a noble and useful mission in restoring order through a vast and fertile territory, washed by the waves of the Atlantic and the Pacific, possessing every variety of climate and of product, but now presenting a spectacle afflicting to humanity to contemplate, and which it would be degrading to civilization to allow to continue.

We have the honor to be, &c.

ADDITIONAL PER THE NIAGARA.

The Passengers by the Great Eastern.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Niagara*, which passed this point this morning *en route* to Halifax and Boston, reports experiencing strong westerly winds during the entire passage. She also reports passing on the 24th ult. the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool.

The passengers on board the *Great Eastern* were transferred from her to the *Niagara*. The following is a list of them, all of whom are well:

S. J. A. Hern, O. Cleveland, B. D. Davies, A. J. Howell, Rev. F. Babbitt, J. R. Griffith, and Capt. Schultz, of New-York; A. F. Johnson, J. B. Hollis and R. J. Navy, of Boston; J. C. Cook, of Connecticut; George Hardings, D. Thomas and lady, Sam'l Thomas, wife and two children, M. E. Manuel, Dr. McLean, Rev. B. E. Kemlyh and Rev. E. H. M. Sell, of Pennsylvania; M. Morrison and A. F. Hibadeau, of Canada.

Books for Col. McLeod Murphy's Regiment—An Appeal from the Regimental Staff.

CAMP FRANKLIN, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA., HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGT. N. Y. S. V., Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned request the use of your columns, to ask the friends of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York State Volunteers for a Regimental Library. In the olden time, when soldiers, taken from the most desperate classes of society, were simply machines of destruction, insensible to any but the excitements of blood and fire, a library would have been useless lumber. But the case is different with our volunteers. They are for the most part intelligent men, who have left home at the instance of a patriotic motive. Their high impulses, however, do not shield them from the temptations and idleness of camp life, which at all times tend to lower the intellectual and moral standard. It is our duty, while providing for their physical and religious good, to resist also the tendency to mental indolence and degradation.

The men cannot of course carry books in their knapsacks, nor in active service can they gain access to local libraries. We need, therefore, a circulating library, to be under the charge of an officer, who can take care of it, see to its transportation, and distribute the volumes as wanted.

For this purpose we desire about 400 books. They should not be too deep, or they will not be read; not too much of a military, or tactical cast, or the collection will look grim and forbidding; not of the graver more experimental kind of religious works, lest it seem sombre; by all means not the yellow-paper style. We want them to combine entertainment and instruction, for the most part for a week-day library.

Any books that the kindness of friends may prompt them to contribute will be thankfully received. But we will suggest a few that would be welcome, and may furnish a hint of the purpose aimed at. Old copies will answer perfectly.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Scott's Military Dictionary; Hardee's Infantry and Rifle Tactics; Jackson's What to Observe; Mahan's Field Fortifications; Adye on Court-Martial

The firm of Crenshaw & Co. intervened for the vessel and cargo, as sole owners thereof, and claimed that they are all citizens of the United States of America, trading in Richmond, Virginia, under the style of Crenshaw & Co., and that the bark "belongs to Richmond aforesaid." The exemption of the vessel from liability to capture as enemy's property is set upon the denial in the claim that the claimants were insurgents, traitors, &c., &c., of the United States.

Henry and Charles Paul Phipps, having their principal house at Liverpool, England, under the style of Phipps & Company; and John Lewis, ——, Phipps and others, trading in the City of New-York, through their branch house here, under the style of J. Phipps, Brothers & Co., and in Rio Janeiro, under the style of J. Phipps & Co., and in Rio Janeiro, under the style of Phipps, Brothers & Co., intervened and claimed to be owners of three-eighths of the cargo of the bark, and to have a lien and claim and right to possession of the balance of the cargo, under large advances by them to the other claimants, (Crenshaw & Co.,) and that these claimants are all British subjects. That on the 20th of April, 1861, before any seizure of the vessel and cargo, the claimants *bona fide* in the usual course of business, and having no other interest, made a consignment to Crenshaw & Co. of three-eighths of the residue (five-eighths) of the cargo, for the sum of $——, on possession of the original bills of lading thereof, and that such consignment of five-eighths of the cargo to these claimants by Crenshaw & Co. was without any fraudulent purpose or understanding to secure it from confiscation as the property of Crenshaw & Co.

A vast oath of part of the claimants verifies the bona fides and just consideration of such assignment to them.

Held by the Court—That the owners and claimants of the vessel were public enemies of the United States and its Government at the time of her being taken and seized, and she thereby became subject to condemnation.

That no evidence is produced verifying the justness and validity of the lien claimed by Phipps & Co.

The case, as it stands on the allegations and proofs in the pleadings, fixes the right of property in the five-eighth's portion of the cargo to be in the owners of the vessel at the time it was shipped. That title must prevail in a Prize Court in priority to the subsidiary interest of lien holders. (The *Marianna*, 6 Rob., 24.) Whatever the equities between the particular parties may be, (6 Cranch, 418, the *Frances*,) unless it be proved *simuls* by the claimants, that their title to this part of the cargo was absolute in them previous to its exportation.

The judgment of the Court upon the whole case, therefore, is, that the three-eighth parts of the coffee be restored to the claimants, Phipps & Co., as neutral owners, without costs, and that the remaining five-eighths thereof be condemned as forfeited, being the property of Crenshaw & Co., enemy owners, and also that the vessel be condemned as enemy's property, with full costs.

The United States vs. *The bark General Green and Cargo.*—The bark was captured on the 4th of June, 1861, on the high seas off Cape Henry by the United States steamship *Quaker City*, under command of Capt. Carr, and is libeled by the United States and captors, the charge being that the bark was at the time owned by enemies, traitors, public enemies, and persons engaged in actual hostilities against the Government of the United States, and is liable to condemnation.

Benjamin Atwell, on behalf of W. Oppenheim, interposed a claim to the bark, and alleged at the times in the libel and claim mentioned she belonged solely to the said Oppenheim, then and still a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Charleston, S. C., and if restored, will belong to him; that she was sailed under his discretion, as her master, and was engaged at the time of seizure to take a cargo on freight from Sagua la Grande, in Cuba, to be delivered at Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, as the consignee should direct, and was directed to proceed to Baltimore, in the prosecution of which voyage she was captured as charged in the libel. The claimant denied that the bark was liable to seizure, and excepts generally to the sufficiency of the libel, and particularly the matters in substance before set up in the case of the *Hiawatha*, *Pioneer*, *Crenshaw*, &c., &c.

The charges against the cargo were abandoned, because it was shipped by loyal citizens before notice of the war.

The only question upon the issue is whether the vessel, being owned at the time of seizure, June 4, 1861, by the claimant Oppenheim, and having been his on the 24th of April, 1861, the time of her sailing from Cuba on her home voyage, was just prize of war to a Government vessel.

In consonance with the rules adopted by the Court, in the suits before referred to, it is held that the vessel, her tackle and furniture are enemy's property, the citizens of South Carolina being at the time in a state of civil war against the United States; and it is accordingly adjudged that the bark *General Green*, her tackle, apparel and furniture be condemned to the libelants as prize-of-war, with costs to be taxed and assessed: and that the cargo laden on board the bark be restored to the claimants, but without costs or damages to the claimants, there being probable cause for the capture, it being laden on an enemy's bottom, and exported after the existence of a state of war by South Carolina against the United States.

Heavy Verdict Against the Sheriff for an Escape.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Hanover Company, Julius Pratt et al. vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This action was brought against the Sheriff to recover damages for the alleged escape of Horace B. Sheldon from the jail limits of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th of August, 1859, Sheldon having been placed upon the limits on execution against his body in favor of the above plaintiffs. The plaintiffs proved by two witnesses that they tracked Sheldon from his place of business in Warren-street to several places in the City of New-York, and finally to his residence in Hoboken, and that they there watched him, he remaining at his residence during the night.

The Sheriff placed Sheldon himself, and his wife upon the stand, to show that he was not out of the City at the time plaintiffs' witnesses swore he was in Hoboken.

The Jury were, however, satisfied respecting the escape of the prisoner, and by their verdict gave the plaintiffs the entire sum demanded, $1,806 07.

R. H. Huntley, for plaintiffs; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool, for defendant.

An Infant Detained in the United States Service—Jurisdiction—Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The People ex rel. Mary Ann Allen vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel.*—This was another application made by an anxious mother for the release of an infant son from the service of his country upon the ground of his minority.

William Allen, the soldier in question, enlisted in August last, in the regiment known as "Gov. Morgan's Light Artillery," and was subsequently mustered into the United States service. He is between 18 and 21 years of age, and his mother avers that his enlistment was without the consent of his "parents or guardian."

The Government appeared by counsel, and objected to the discharge of the recruit; first, because the application should have been made to the Court in Richmond County, where it was alleged the recruit was restrained of his liberty—the affidavit seeking to excuse the party from making his application in that County being defective.

Counsel also contended that as the matter had before been heard by Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court, and decision rendered on the same questions therein, adversely to the applicant, it was *res adjudicata*, and this Court would not undertake thus to review that judgment, nor could that judgment be reviewed in such a manner.

The Court sustained both of these objections, and remanded the recruit to the custody of the officer having him in charge.

J. O'Rourke for petitioner; Henry L. Clinton for Government.

Estoppel—Effect of Marine Court Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Henry Dexter vs. *Richard J. Clark.*—This action was commenced in April, 1859, to recover from the defendant $50 for one quarter's rent, due the 1st of May 1858, of a house belonging to the plaintiff; and also to recover $68,75 upon a claim for prior rent of the same house, due to other parties, assigned to the plaintiff.

The defence set up was a plea of former adjudication in the Marine Court in the same action.

Upon the trial the Court directed the jury that the former action in the Marine Court was a bar to the present one, and that as a matter of law they should find a verdict for the defendant. The jury so found, and the plaintiff excepting to this ruling, and to the exclusion of certain testimony, appealed the case to this Court, both from the judgment and a subsequent order at Special Term denying a new trial.

From the following points, made by the appellant, counsel will understand the case.

First—The Court erred in refusing to admit the testimony of the plaintiff's attorney, to show the grounds on which the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the former suit was given, inasmuch as they did not appear by the record; and without the aid of parol evidence, the Court could not determine, whether such judgment was given upon the *merits*, or for the *want of proof* on the part of the plaintiff, or for some *technical defect* in the pleadings.

Second.—The Court erred in directing the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the former suit was a bar to the present action. For the reasons—first, that a judgment of dismissal of the complaint, under the code, is equivalent to a nonsuit under the former practice; second, a nonsuit is properly granted after the defendant has introduced evidence, and closed his case; third, to constitute a bar, the judgment in the former suit must have been rendered upon the merits, and this must be clearly shown, as estoppels are not favored by the Courts; fourth, the judgment of dismissal of the complaint in the first suit being rendered at the close of the trial, the *merits* could not have been taken to investigate the *merits*, which is allowed by law, and which Justices of the Marine Court usually avail themselves of, when the decision is intended to be upon the merits and not on the matter of a nonsuit. Opposing counsel contended that the judgment in the Marine was a bar to this action. That it had been the policy of the law to make, as far as possible, judgments in petty cases in the Marine and Justices' Courts final; and were the higher courts to encourage such litigation as the present, they would find the calendar loaded with cases of a similar character. Counsel would like to live to the end of such a litigation.

The Court reserved its decision.

R. H. Underhill for appellant; S. Sankey for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Henry A. Hartt et al.* vs. *Charles R. Marvin.*—Findings settled.

Charles R. Marvin et al. vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel Hallman vs. *Gengiell Dewey et al.*—The plaintiff may have an order for the substitution, on payment of costs of plaintiff's attorney as adjusted by the clerk, not otherwise; costs to neither party on this motion.

William Hepbourne vs. *Isaac V. Matthews et al.*—Motion for leave to renew motion denied, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*John T. Mills* vs. *Horace M. Dewey et al.*—Even if it be law that a surety for the plaintiff in an action to enjoin a defendant from foreclosing a chattel mortgage, and selling the property claimed to be mortgaged thereby, may be entitled to an order that the defendant bring the action by a day to be named, or, in default thereof, that the surety be declared discharged from liability as such. No default or *laches* on the part of defendant has been shown which calls for the making of such an order. I doubt very much the right of a surety to be heard on such an application. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

HOFFMAN, J.—*The People ex rel. Mary Allen* vs. *Daniel H. Burtnett, Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*—The application must be denied, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the officer making the action.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 17,894 bbls. Flour, 138 bbls. and 35 bags Corn Meal, 64,878 bushels Wheat, 103,787 bushels Corn, 340 bushels Rye, 7,846 bushels Barley, 17,560 bushels Oats, 588 bushels Malt, 137 packages Provisions, and 205 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bags at 14¼c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Nothing new in other descriptions.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention, and 900 bales have been reported sold on a basis of 21¾c.@21¾c. for Middling Uplands, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—Several public sales occurred today—the most important having been one of Saxony Woven Dress Goods, which, however, resulted in the disposal of only about half the lots offered at from 13¼c.@45c. The sale of Ribbons was comparatively successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—At the opening of 'Change the demand for State and Western Flour was limited, and as holders were eager to sell, prices declined slightly. The export inquiry, especially from French buyers, subsequently increased, and a good business was transacted, chiefly in extra State, 8,000 bbls. of which were purchased by one party on French account, at $4 60 ℔ bbl., head-lined and delivered. Trade brands were in more request, and were steady. The market closed firmly for most descriptions. Sales, since our last, 33,800 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@5 60, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 60@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in light supply and moderate demand, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened quietly, as operators were anxious to get the letters ℔ *Fulton*. These, however, were not delivered before noon. The demand became active towards the close of 'Change, chiefly for lots wanted by shippers, and as the supply afloat was light, considerable sales were made for future delivery, at firmer prices for desirable lots. The sales, since our last, add up 205,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 30@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 36@$1 36½; Red Western, very inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 27½@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 26½, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome, to arrive; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 17@$1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 14@$1 21; Red State, at $1 25@$1 27; White Kentucky, $1 35@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at full prices. Sales 170,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 47½c.@55c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; closing at 54½c.@55c. for sound; 56c.@57½c. for Western Yellow; 61c.@61½c. for do. White, and 60c. for Jersey Yellow ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 67c.@70c. for Western; 72½c@75c. for Canada; and 75c.@76c. for Northern, ℔ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley is unaltered; a lot of Canada was sold on private terms.

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending Sept. 28:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	81,455	958,480	844,201	26,951	8,282	11,882
Milwaukee	11,838	600,253	1,161	268	—	743
Toledo	43,076	336,353	185,672	200	—	569
Detroit	55,458	255,413	19,525	12,487	32	31
Totals	181,829	2,120,499	1,050,559	40,506	8,314	13,216
Prev. week	186,300	1,798,510	906,730	45,734	5,561	12,940

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Flour, bbls	5,250	5,473	7,421	7,585
Wheat, bush	715,428	572,116	359,138	524,754
Corn, bush	1,653,311	1,765,882	2,218,116	2,408,825
Oats, bush	197,933	203,774	184,388	303,170
Total Grain	2,566,672	2,541,772	2,761,644	3,236,759

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo during the month of September:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	289,852	236,399	194,092	328,611
Wheat, bush	1,566,691	1,600,856	4,803,939	3,983,612
Corn, bush	1,318,946	290,143	1,316,342	4,741,141
Oats, bush	32,101	148,961	133,209	336,801
Barley, bush	29,328	18,905	69,098	8,673
Rye, bush	14,906	27,710	2,535	29,593
Total grain	2,962,062	2,086,575	6,325,123	9,099,820

And from the opening of navigation to Sept. 30, in the following years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,050,471	876,934	729,322	1,338,414
Wheat, bush	7,654,612	3,571,402	9,722,250	15,539,364
Corn, bush	5,227,043	2,393,977	9,995,763	15,227,596
Oats, bush	2,075,069	725,297	857,832	1,643,024
Barley, bush	134,174	78,343	78,766	115,098
Rye, bush	92,489	40,264	35,567	268,193
Totalgr'n	15,183,387	6,809,283	20,690,178	32,793,275

HEMP—About 3,000 bales Manilla have been purchased by speculators, on private terms.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, and is firm, at 45c.@65c. for Inferior to Prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request to-day at former rates. We quote: New, at 16c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@22c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots, which are quoted steady. The supply of Burch is not very heavy. At Albany the current receipts are light, and the heavy freights on the Canal tend to check arrivals. The Albany *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "The sales of the week were to a fair extent. There is more difficulty experienced in obtaining every description of lumber that is wanted, though the assortment is moderately good, with a small comparative supply. Prices are firmer on coarse lumber and box pine, with an upward tendency on those kinds of which the stock is short. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	11,669,000	1,194	....	2,742,000
1860	9,557,000	776	2,250	8,128,300
1861	7,840,643	1,631	1,069	8,552,469

The arrival of boats which were detained beyond the break have tended to increase the receipts during the week. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	221,874,762	40,237	59,743	97,790,503
1860	239,146,600	36,520	34,204	108,870,777
1861	120,201,664	27,245	6,984	108,937,169

LIME—Lockland is in good request at 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 90 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 39c.@42c.; English Island at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in demand, and is very nearly held, including Common, which is up to $2 ℔ 310 lbs., with sales of 2,500 bbls. Nothing really new in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, and is quoted up to $16 50@$16, closing at $15, for Mess, $13 87½ for Thin Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales, 2,750 bbls. Cut Meats are in less request at 5¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at uniform rates; sales 1,070 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in lively demand, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet to-day, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Oct. 2, says: "In other seasons, about this time, contracting for hogs has been general, and last year there was considerable excitement in this line, but this Fall there is nothing doing whatever, the leading spirited operators are not in the market, and all are indisposed to do anything; they fear the future, and regard it so enveloped in uncertainties, that none can be induced to enter into any engagements with reference to it even 60 days hence. Not a word said about English Bacon this year, or a home demand for anything in the hog line, and the only sale of hogs we have heard of was a lot of 75 head now feeding in Butler County, to be delivered about the middle of this month to one of our city butchers at $3 ℔ cental gross. To be brief, there are no buyers of hogs for November delivery, except at prices no owner would think of accepting, and hence nothing serious is said about the matter. None of our packers are sure that they will do anything, because they cannot make any reasonable estimate of what will be the aspect of affairs in November, and hence they prefer leaving all till the time comes, and then act, according as circumstances may dictate. There is no doubt that there is a good supply of hogs in all the States which usually feed them to any extent, but from how many of them they will or can be brought to market, it is impossible to say. While Missouri is overrun by the rebel Army, of course no hogs will be brought to market from that State, and the same may be said of Kentucky, and should Cincinnati be menaced a month hence, there will be few hogs packed here; so then the whole matter of supply and prices turns upon the progress of the war, and whether the United States forces shall be victorious, or otherwise, the next 60 days. The demand for Provisions, noticed in our last, continued for the first three days of the week, and $13 was paid for 2,500 bbls. Mess Pork; 4¾c.@5½c. for 1,200 hhds. Bacon shoulders and sides, chiefly the latter. This caused more firmness on the part of holders, and the market subsequently became quiet, which is to be attributed in part to the impossibility of making shipments to the East, from whence the demand exists chiefly. There has been but a limited demand for bulk meats or clear bacon sides, which sold at 6¼c.@6¾c. The closing quotations, which are the rates asked, are as follows: Bulk shoulders, 3¾c.; sides, 4¾c.@5c.; clear sides, 5¾c.; bacon shoulders, 4¾c.@4¾c.; sides, 5½c.; and clear sides, 6½c.@6¾c. Mess Pork, $13@$13 25; no sales above the inside rate, and Lard 8c. for prime, in bbls. or tierces, with a good demand. Small sales of keg were made at 8c.@8¼c. The stock of all articles of the hog product has been largely reduced since the 1st of September, and there being very light stocks at every other place in the West, holders in many cases are not willing to accept the current rates, and are holding their stocks out of the market, expecting to get better prices. They feel satisfied that there must be large demand for Army purposes, and that new meat cannot be cured so as to meet this demand before the 1st of December."

RICE—Sales, to-day, 75 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to day, 100,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 47½c.@50c., and 50,000 mats Cassia at 25c., cash, ℔ lb. Speculative buyers were the principal purchasers.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 980 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7⅞c.@9c., with some Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9c., and 530 boxes Havana at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 30,000 lbs., part at 9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 21½c. ℔ gallon,

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day, and rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d. @12d. ℔ bush.; Corn 11¼d.@11¾d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s. @37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@55s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@ 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil Cake, 42s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton.; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For a port in Ireland direct, two vessels with Corn, in bulk, at 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ℔ bushel. For Bordeaux—Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in shippers' bags, 27c. ℔ bushel.

Personal.

— On Sept. 26, Mr. W. H. Russell was in Chicago.

— Hon. Andrew Johnson, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, are in Lexington, Ky.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WALT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

N. B.—The class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 54 East 11th-st., will commence the 28th inst. Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Pacific Bank for $3,000, payable to the order of JOHN J. PHILLIPS, payment of the same having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER PERSIA, a very elegant Paris made ladies traveling and shopping bags, officers sacks, gents. traveling bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

STAMMERING.—THE CAUSE REMOVED BY a recent discovery which has been tested by the most inveterate stammerers, and cures effected thereby. Post-office address, Box No. 2,815, New-York. L. BOYER & CO., office with Chas. B. Norton, No. 594 Broadway.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.—$65,000 in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., to exchange for desirable Western property. Some cash required. S. DINGEE, 9 Pine-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS!

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

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☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

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TERMS—$

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A startling report reaches us from New-Orleans by way of St. Louis—published in the *Republican* of the latter city. It states that a letter has been received from New-Orleans—the date of which, however, is not given—announcing that a fleet of *seventy National vessels* was coming up the Balize to capture the place. We cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of this report, but it is by no means an improbable one. It is well known that the Government has for some time been purchasing and fitting out steamers for special service, and that a numerous body of sailors has been recruited—and it is equally certain that these steamers and sailors have not been retained in the Northern ports. The comparatively defenceless position of New-Orleans, and its importance as a commercial port, have quite likely induced the Government to plan its capture, as the most effectual blow which could be struck against the rebels at the present time. It will be recollected, also, that Dr. RUSSELL, in one of his recent letters to the London *Times*, has made mention of such an expedition, intended to proceed up the Mississippi River to meet Gen. FREMONT on his progress down.

Another battle has taken place in the Kanawha Valley, in which the National forces accomplished a most brilliant success. Five companies of the First Kentucky Regiment, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio, and one company of the Fifth Virginia, the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. EYNART, surrounded and attacked a rebel force at Chapmanville, in Logan County, and after a short engagement completely rotted them, killing sixty and taking seventy prisoners. This frying-pan was hard enough for the rebels, but in escaping from it they appear only to have got into the fire, for they were intercepted by another National force, under Col. HIATT, who succeeded in killing forty more and taking a large number of prisoners. This blow is considered the finishing one for the rebels in the Kanawha Valley, west and south of Charleston. An important rumor has also reached Cincinnati by the Kanawha steamer from Charleston, to the effect that a battle was going on at Sewell's Mountain, between the National force under Gen. COX and the rebels under FLOYD and WISE, in which the rebels were being driven back upon their intrenchments at Lewisburgh, twenty-nine miles distant. Sewell's Mountain is in Fayette County, on the confines of the new State of Kanawha.

Important military changes are rumored in Washington. A report was given currency by a morning paper yesterday that Gen. FREMONT had been superseded by Gen. WOOL, and ordered to report himself for trial by Court-martial, on charges preferred by Col. BLAIR; but there appears to be no truth whatever in the statement. It appears, however, that there is a probability of Gen. WOOL'S going to Missouri—not to supersede Gen. FREMONT, but to give him the aid of his counsel and experience. Gen. MANSFIELD, it is understood, goes to Fortress Monroe in place of Gen. WOOL. There were no military movements of importance near Washington yesterday.

The news from Missouri is of an important character, and embodies advices from Lexington to Monday night last. At that time Gen. PRICE had left with the main body of his force, and was moving southward to effect a junction with BEN. MCCULLOCH, which effected, he intended to give battle to Gen. FREMONT. He is represented to be decided upon this point, being elated with his victory at Lexington, and anticipating a like success when he shall again meet the National forces. His plan is to attack Gen. FREMONT at Jefferson City, and then to march on St. Louis. He has already nineteen field-pieces, and is expecting more rifled cannon from the South. He makes no secret of the fact that the Rebel Government has loaned to JACKSON $1,000,000, for the purpose of warring against the National Government. Meantime Gen. FREMONT, according to our Jefferson City dispatches, continues actively occupied in the preparations for the coming battle, and his programme is said by those in his confidence to be good in every particular. The movement of PRICE away from Lexington will, perhaps, have the effect of precipitating a collision somewhat sooner than anticipated, as Gen. FREMONT will doubtless move out to prevent the rebel force from getting between him and the commands of Gens. DAVIS and SIEGEL, now at Georgetown.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. By the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, we hear that North Carolinians still continued to come over from the main land to Fort Hatteras, to take the oath of allegiance. The frigate *Susquehannah* had captured two additional prizes—schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, and other articles acceptable to the rebels—which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. The gun-boat *Cambridge*, arrived at the Fortress, also reports the capture of four prizes off Beaufort, N. C., where she has been on blockade duty. The mutineers of the Seventy-ninth New-York, and other regiments, to the number of one hundred and fifty, who have been awaiting at the Rip Raps an opportunity to proceed to the Dry Tortugas, whither they were sentenced, were addressed by Gen. WOOL on Wednesday. After setting forth in a strong light the heinousness of their offence, he made a proposition that all those who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces. The entire number immediately stepped forward with cheers, and were taken to Newport's News, and mustered into one of the New-York regiments.

Our advices from Gen. BANKS' Division on the Upper Potomac, are to the 1st inst. On that day Gen. BANKS reviewed and inspected the brigades near Darnestown—a proceeding which was supposed by some to indicate the speedy commencement of the Fall campaign. The river, however, is not in a condition to ford at present. Our correspondent with Gen. BANKS furnishes additional particulars relative to the recent affair at Great Falls. It appears that on the night after the skirmish, the rebel force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, but left again the next morning. Their destination was supposed to be Leesburgh or Point of Rocks.

An order, which we publish this morning, emanating from the State Adjutant General's Office, requires all field or company officers of the volunteer force now organizing in the State, whether under General Orders No. 78, or under acceptance from the War Department, to present themselves without delay for examination before the Boards appointed for that purpose.

The circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Catalina* were again under investigation at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The facts brought out tend to exculpate JAMES LARKIN, the late clerk of the boat, who is in custody, from the charge of arson, and show that the fire originated through accident.

We have news from California to the 25th ult. by the Pony Express, which passed Sweet-water Station on the 2d inst. In the absence of fresh arrivals of goods, the San Francisco markets are reported quiet. A popular outbreak had taken place in front of the Church of Rev. Dr. SCOTT, growing out of the position taken by that gentleman in reference to the duties of the church on the Union question. A number of flags were placed in his church before daylight on the Sunday before the Pony left, and an effigy, labeled "Dr. SCOTT, the traitor," hung near by. A crowd was assembled before the church when the doctor entered, which was much increased during the service, and when he passed out again, it was with difficulty that the police could prevent violence to him. Dr. SCOTT subsequently resigned his pastorship of the church, and has made preparations to go to Europe. Gen. SHIELDS, to whom the Government recently sent a Brigadier-General's commission, has not yet received it, he being absent in Mexico on his wedding tour.

The Taxpayers' Union Party held a secret conference meeting last night, at the office of JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway. Beyond excluding reporters, the meeting transacted no business of importance, and adjourned till Wednesday next.

The American Bible Union closed its session yesterday—transacting no business of importance. Several hundred dollars were subscribed to meet the indebtedness of the Society.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to Monday week. The Board of Councilmen transacted a quantity of routine business, and made the subject of corporation advertising a special order for Monday evening next.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice HOFFMAN refused to entertain a *habeas corpus* in the case of an infant volunteer, it appearing that the detention complained of was in another County, and that a like writ in the case had been heard and passed upon by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the Hanover Company, JULIUS PRATT *et al.* have recovered a judgment for the escape of a prisoner in the jail limits, against JOHN KELLY, the Sheriff of the County, for $1,806 07.

The buoyancy at the close of Wednesday's market was continued yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and the speculative interest in Government and Railway stocks, and in Pacific Mail shares, is rapidly on the increase. United States 6s of 1881, 92 ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 74½@¾.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were extensive, and prices of desirable lots of Wheat were higher, the market closing very firmly for all kinds. The movements in Provisions, especially Pork and Lard, were fair, Mess Pork advanced. Heavy sales of Cassia and Nutmegs to speculative buyers were reported. A lively demand prevailed for Common Resin. Hides and Leather were in request, as were also Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Lime, Hay, Hops and Teas. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

A Storm Brewing—European Intervention in Mexico.

We could scarcely expect that the leading Powers of Europe would permit our serious home troubles to pass, without availing themselves of the splendid opportunity thus afforded for accomplishing schemes to which, under other circumstances, we should oppose a firm and a formidable resistance. Nations, like men, make hay while the sun shines. When their rivals have their hands full at home, they feel safe in pursuing any little expedition of profit or plunder, from which, at other times, they would have been restrained by a wholesome apprehension of consequences.

Unless we are greatly deceived in the signs of the times, our first trouble with foreign Powers is to arise in *Mexico*. The affairs of that country have long been in such confusion as to offer strong temptations to the champions of order, and there would have been a foreign intervention there long ago, if each Power interested had not been at once too jealous and too fearful of its rivals to permit entire freedom of action in any quarter. Our rebellion has removed this obstacle. It is believed that we are now in no condition to resist, or effectively protest against, any course of conduct which the Great Powers of Europe may see fit to pursue in regard to Mexico. And upon this faith, whether it will be well-founded or not, there is good reason to believe that those Powers are prepared to act.

We believe it to be certain that England, France and Spain have entered into an understanding for a joint intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The Mexican Government, upon information from its agents in Europe, is satisfied of this fact. Unless we are misinformed, the prospect of such action has already engaged the serious attention of the Central and South American States most directly interested. We hear, on good authority, that a force of 5,000 Spanish troops is being fitted out at Havana, to be directed upon whatever part of Mexico may be selected as the point of attack,—and it has already been announced that English and French fleets are to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, undoubtedly for the purpose of giving them all needful support.

There is no lack of plausible reasons for such a movement. English and French subjects have suffered, both in their persons and their purses, from the negligence or imbecility of the various Governments that have successively pledged the public faith, and plundered the public creditors, in the Mexican Republic. Whether all the claims set up by these Governments on account of these grievances will stand the test of close examination, it is not necessary to inquire. They serve at least for plausible pretexts for demands which Mexico cannot grant and which those who make them will assert the right to enforce. The British Convention debt of five millions is a heterogeneous collection of the claims of all nations, gathered without inquiry, and urged repeatedly at the cannon's mouth, without previous verification. There are but two English creditors under the several Conventions, with claims barely exceeding a fourth of a million; the others are Mexicans or Spaniards, who use the superior weight of British gun-metal to enforce their pretended rights. The indebtedness to French subjects is nearly liquidated. The Spanish indemnity would have been settled before this time if the state of the Republic had permitted it. But the necessities of the new Liberal Government having required a suspension of payments upon these conventions for the short period of two years, England, France and Spain unite in demanding an immediate settlement, and this demand, we may rest assured, will be enforced, or, what is more probable, its refusal made the pretext for a strong and high-handed interference in the Government of the country.

What precise form that intervention will assume, how much of force will be employed, to what extent the intervening Powers will modify the institutions of the country, are points which the future must solve. But it is very certain that after it takes place Mexico will cease to be an independent Power, and European interests will assume to direct her policy and control her destiny. That we can contemplate such a prospect with indifference is out of the question. It interferes too directly and seriously with our traditions and our hopes, as well as with our direct and immediate interests, not to enlist our warmest anxieties. If we were at peace and united among ourselves, we should unquestionably throw our whole weight against such a project, and even resist by force of arms the attempt to plant hostile institutions, and a hostile policy in the pathway of our progress. Whether we can safely pursue the same course now, is a matter by no means free of doubt. If there were less of blind, unreasoning passion in the Southern rebellion than actually impels its leaders, they would have no difficulty in seeing that their fate, even more than ours, is involved in the issue. But in the present temper of the Southern mind it is too much to expect that any perception of real danger will overbear the baseless animosities which have kindled this conflagration, and restore that Union by which alone the peril can be met and overcome.

One thing is very certain, our Government must not leave the foreign Powers who have formed this coalition in any doubt as to the sentiments we entertain in regard to their policy. We must protest against it with all the directness and energy which the emergency requires. How much further we may go in resisting it, must depend on the contingencies of the future.

Resources of the Country.

If the farmers of the country were to advertise that they had breadstuffs and provisions enough to feed the Army—the manufacturers and merchants that they could furnish all the clothing, including tents and blankets, needed by the soldiers—the ship-builders and ship-owners that they could supply all the additions necessary for the Navy and for transports—the mechanics that they could furnish all the guns, all the arms, all the wagons, and the various means of land transportation connected with the movements of the National troops—nobody would doubt the ability of any of these to do what they proposed. If the capitalists, large and small, were to offer to the Government all the money necessary for the successful prosecution of the present war, nobody would doubt their ability to furnish it as fast as required. In fact, no one will question the ability of the American people to provide everything necessary to carry on this war, even on the gigantic scale on which it has been planned, and which the magnitude of the rebellion to be overcome demands. The problem to be solved is, Can the Government render payment for all these things in coin, or its equivalent in a credit so stable as to be accepted as a substitute?

As the United States are to become the purchaser of the supplies or the borrower of the money, a glance at its resources and ability to pay will be necessary. There is in the loyal States, alone, taxable property exceeding in assessed value eleven thousand millions of dollars. Assuming the expenses of the war to be five hundred millions, a tax of three mills on the dollar, or less than one-third of one per cent. only, would more than pay the interest at seven per cent., while an additional tax of two mills would form a sinking fund which would extinguish the principal in less than twenty years. This amount of taxation would still leave the American people vastly less burthened than those of any other first-class nation in the world.

But this leaves out of view the tax upon incomes and the receipts from the customs. The latter alone has, without resort to direct taxation, paid off two debts, either of which was larger in proportion to the wealth, the population and the resources of the country then, than a debt of a thousand millions would be now. When the rebellion shall be conquered, and the Union restored, it is safe, we think, to calculate that duties on imports, properly adjusted, will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government and the interest, at least, on whatever of National debt may then exist. True, this is one mode of taxation, but it falls so gently upon, and is so equally distributed over all, that it is scarcely felt by any. We can thus see how this war debt may be met by the Government, without an amount of taxation, direct or indirect, that will seriously embarrass any of the great interests of the country. In addition to all this is the fact, that the country is not to be impoverished, not drained of its precious metals now by the purchase of supplies, or hereafter by the payment of interest abroad, nor to be crippled in its industry by the war. The vast outlays for present supplies are to be made at home, among the people who furnish them, and the current of future payment of interest and principal will be constantly flowing towards domestic, and not foreign creditors. The money paid into the National Treasury, gathered by taxation or from duties, goes back again into circulation among our own people, thus quickening the pulse, and stimulating to activity of our own enterprise and industry.

Thus we have all the means of sustaining an Army, all the money needed to carry on the war at home, and a Government abundantly able to secure by its wealth, its actual available resources, the payment back to its creditors, whatever advances they may make. The manufacturer can safely take the Government's promise to pay, because it will pay his note in the bank, or he can convert it always into currency. The farmer can, when his crops shall be ready for market, safely exchange them for Government scrip, for it will pay the instalment due on his land, or will be convertible instantly, if he requires cash; and so in every branch of business and of trade. The actual commercial value of Government securities, the solid foundations on which they rest, the certainty of payment of interest, and the principal at the appointed time, will make them the safest possible medium of exchange, and of a circulation where large amounts are required, as well as the surest anchorage for capital seeking investment. We say this because they are based upon the actual wealth, the commerce, and the productive industry of the country—upon the National faith that has never been violated, and upon the patriotism of the people, that has been proved by these very burthens they have taken upon themselves in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

It can be said of this country, what could be true of no other nation, that it is carrying on war on a vast scale for the suppression of a powerful rebellion, without purchasing an article of supply, or borrowing a dollar from abroad, while not a dollar is paid out beyond the boundaries of that loyalty which is arrayed in its defence—that all the money to support the war, all the supplies for the Army, comes from, and every expenditure is made, among our own loyal people. Thus this war, greatly as, the necessity which forced it upon us is to be deplored, has its compensations. All that is needed (and that is not needed which is not withheld) is confidence in the Government—a frank and merited faith in its financial ability, its energy and wisdom in the present great crisis of our National destiny, to carry us safely through, and bring us out at last, wiser, richer, stronger to move forward in a new career of progress of which that of the past is but the type and shadow.

An Important Rumor.

Our telegraphic correspondence from St. Louis announces, on the strength of a letter received from New-Orleans, that a *fleet of seventy vessels* was ascending the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking that city. The evidence is, as yet, scarcely sufficient to warrant us in placing implicit reliance on the statement. But it may be worth while to remark that very many circumstances concur to render *probable* the appearance of such an expedition in that quarter at about this time.

Mr. RUSSELL, in a letter to the London *Times*, dated Aug. 29, mentioned the destination and the object of the expedition from Fort Monroe before either were generally known on this side the Atlantic. In the same letter, and undoubtedly on equally good authority, he said:

"But the expedition which is in the course of organization, under Gen. FREMONT, *to proceed down the Mississippi*, offers the most important results if it be successful, and is pregnant with the most vital consequences if it fail or attain its object. There is no doubt that the General is displaying zeal, judgment and vigor in his preparations, and gives good promise of conducting his expedition, as far as he is concerned, with every guarantee that failure will be obviated if possible. It is, as I understand, not to be *unaided by demonstrations equally serious, as it is intended to form another expedition to send up the Mississippi at the same time, which will go right into the heart of the seceding States.* New-Orleans and the river in the hands of the United States, the South will have its constancy and resources strained to the uttermost, for a great blow has been dealt which violates Missouri and opens all the Southern States along their western boundaries—not to speak of its influence on Kentucky. Gen. FREMONT *intends to cover the flank of his flotilla by an Army, which shall be able to clear away the enemy as it advances*; and ten powerful steam gun-boats, armed with heavy rifled ordnance, are intended to dispose of any fortified places, earthworks, or hostile towns which may attempt to oppose their progress."

From this it would seem that a naval demonstration upon New-Orleans was to have been made concurrently with the descent of the Mississippi by Gen. FREMONT. It has been generally supposed that the reason for FREMONT'S neglect of Missouri, of which so much complaint has been made, lay in the fact that his whole time and attention were absorbed by his Mississippi expedition. It was for this that he was gathering his flotilla of steamers and preparing his Army. Naturally enough, the people of Missouri felt the sharpest interest in what most nearly and immediately concerned them, and were not disposed to postpone their own safety even to so important a movement as that to which Gen. FREMONT was supposed to be sacrificing them.

It is to be feared that the success of this grand movement may have been very seriously imperiled by the complications which have arisen within Gen. FREMONT'S Department. The rebels in Missouri were not disposed to await his convenience. They improved the opportunity afforded by his absorption in his favorite scheme, to destroy first LYON and then MULLIGAN, and to repossess themselves of an immense portion of the State which had once been wrested from their hands. And now, moreover, there is reason to apprehend that Gen. FREMONT has lost the chance of saving Missouri, without having achieved the only object which would have reconciled the nation to its temporary loss.

We shall await further news of this New-Orleans expedition with a good deal of anxiety. The capture of New-Orleans, if it can be effected, would be an event of the utmost importance to the Union cause. If that great commercial emporium of the South could be taken and held by our troops, we should have a most excellent opportunity of testing the strength and courage of the Union Party in Louisiana, which is believed to await such aid at the hands of the National Government. It would give us a chance, also, of opening a Southern port, under National auspices, to foreign commerce, and might thus do something towards satisfying that foreign craving for Cotton on which the Southern Confederacy places so much reliance. The project is one of great magnitude and of first-rate importance. We hope it has not been undertaken with means inadequate to success.

THE GRAND GEOGRAPHY OF THE WAR.—There occurs at the opening of the Homeric Iliad a passage in which the immortal bard marshals his hosts, and tells the parts of Greece whence came the forces about to set out for Troy—

"The inhabitants of Hyria and stony Aulida,
Of the Græa and great Micalesse that hath the ample plain;
Of Harma and Ilesius, and all that did remain—
The youths of Cynus, Scarpis and Angia's lovely men,
Who dwell on Pylos' sandy soil and Arene the fair,
In Thryon, near Alphæus' flood, and Æpy full of air."

And so on, in a long catalogue of geographic and tribal names, drawn out with epic tediousness.

Yet one easily sees that, after all, the geography is essentially petty. The whole of Hellas might easily go into the area of one of our smallest states. And certainly, in respect of the grandeur that springs from vast spaces, the scene now presented by the armies upsprung in defence of the Republic furnishes a spectacle that is absolutely unparalleled. The area from which they come stretches through an eighth of the belt that girths the globe! Regiments from Maine; regiments from Nevada. Battalions from the Atlantic coast; battalions from where rolls the Columbia River. Dwellers on the great lakes of the North; dwellers on the Gulf of California! We read, the other day, of a regiment of cavalry from the loyal army, to come from Colorado Territory: did it occur to readers that that Territory is removed from us by perhaps five-and-thirty parallels of longitude? It does not occur to us, indeed, because it is the hardest of things to recognize the poetic in the present. These magnificent distances form the grand cartoon on which is now being sketched, in fire and splendor, the war for the Republic.

Interesting from North Carolina.

We had an interview, yesterday, with two gentlemen of intelligence and character, who have come North, within a few days past, from North Carolina, where they have been for some time residing as agents of Northern capitalists, who had large interests in the gold mines of that State. They came by way of Nashville, where they were delayed several days by objections made to giving them passports. They applied first to the Passport Committee, organized under JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation giving resident "foreigners" forty days within which time they must depart. They were referred to Gen. FOSTER, who was in command of that Department, and who objected to letting them go mainly on the ground that their perfect familiarity with the mountains, passes and general character of the country, would render them dangerous persons. They were finally released, however, and permitted to proceed. One of them was at Nashville at the time of the Bull Run battle,—and on passing through East Tennessee, over the line of Railroad immediately after that event, he saw troops pouring into Virginia in immense numbers and with the greatest rapidity. During the last week in July alone, 40,000 were known to have passed through that section. BRAGG'S artillery, which is generally supposed to be still at Pensacola, was at that time sent forward to Cumberland Gap, the importance of which was fully appreciated by the rebels.

These gentlemen have been residing at Rutherford, near the centre of the western portion of the State—about fifty miles from Tennessee, and half as far from the borders of South Carolina. In that vicinity, they say, the feeling is *open and strong for the Union*. Men do not hesitate to declare publicly their hostility to secession, and as a general thing their right to do so is respected even by the Secessionists. When it was known that these gentlemen, who were well known throughout the State to be Union men, were about leaving for the North, scores of their neighbors came to bid them good-bye, and with tears in their eyes to express their hopes that the rebellion might be crushed. The same feeling, in their opinion, pervades other sections of the State—strongest, of course, in the mountain districts, but still to be traced in nearly every county. At Chattanooga nearly all were Union men. They have as yet no public organization, but secret Union clubs exist in every part of the State, and will take public action whenever it can be done with any prospects of success. In the central part of the State is a large community of Quakers, who are open and zealous in their advocacy of emancipation, and who have made considerable progress in infusing their sentiments into the public mind of their immediate vicinity.

These gentlemen confirm the report we have already published concerning the effect of the receipt at Raleigh of the news of the taking of Hatteras by the Union troops. Before they left home, letters had been received from Raleigh stating that the Legislature was in session when the capture was announced, and that the Union members rose in their places and *cheered and swung their hats*, and were so noisy in their rejoicings that all business was for the time suspended. The same feeling, to a considerable extent, pervaded the people of that city.

It was generally understood that very many more of the inhabitants would have flocked in to the Union camp and taken the oath of allegiance, but that they were prevented by the secession troops who lined the coast. The main support of the rebellion is the belief, wide-spread and zealously encouraged by the leaders, that the Northern armies will break up their homes, destroy their property, and subject the whole country to a brutal and licentious soldiery. The lower and more ignorant classes, who are made to believe these things, are extremely violent against the North:—but the more intelligent, who know them to be false, are by a very large majority Union men. Our informants repeated to us many conversations which took place in their hearing, and which show the drift of public feeling. Two Secessionists were publicly discussing the subject of the blockade. One insisted that the South could stand it two years,—while the other declared that unless it should be broken within one year, the South would be ruined. A Union man who stood by thanked him for an admission so fatal to the secession cause,—and the crowd cheered the sentiment.

The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for these statements, profess the greatest confidence that, if they could vote with a feeling of security from outside pressure, a majority of the people of the whole State would vote for the Union to-day,—and that they will openly take that position whenever they can rely on the National armies for protection against violence from other States. As a general thing, the Secessionists are rabid, intolerant and bitter,—though this is not universally the case. No news of any importance had reached the State from the Army in Virginia,—though many of the troops who had gone to Gen. LEE'S division complained in letters of suffering seriously from the cold, and said they were obliged to make shoes out of their blankets. The great point at which our Government, in the judgment of these gentlemen, ought to aim, is to occupy *Welden*, and some point on the railroad through Eastern Tennessee. If that could be done, reinforcements would be completely cut off from reaching the main Army in Virginia.

With all the allowances that must be made for information of so vague a character, it is still entitled to consideration,—as it is well calculated to encourage the hope that, with proper aid from the Government, the people of the South will yet reconstruct the Union which has made them so prosperous, and which their political demagogues are determined to destroy.

TAMMANY AND THE UNION.—Tammany Hall does not mean to be betrayed by the Democratic wire-pullers of the State into any questionable position on the great issue of the day. She has issued an address repudiating in very explicit and unmistakeable terms, the spirit of the resolution of the State Convention, and proclaiming the paramount duty of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion. The public will read this patriotic document with pleasure. It gives renewed assurance of the determination of the people of the North to postpone all party considerations and unite in the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

The Garibaldi Humbug.

The London *Times* makes the invitation, said to have been extended by the American Government to GARIBALDI, to enter the National Army, the occasion for an elaborate piece of scolding. "As if despairing of native genius or enterprise," that journal says, "the President at Washington has actually sent to ask GARIBALDI *to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves.* It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal." Let us say that it costs *us* an effort to appreciate the motive that could prompt so wanton a statement, for the *Times'* own correspondent at Turin, who furnishes an account of the rumored transaction, distinctly declares his disbelief in it.

We have no information what may have been the nature of the communication, if any has passed, (of which we have our doubts,) between the Secretary of State and GARIBALDI—but it can have been nothing more than expressions of respect and sympathy, such as GARIBALDI is accustomed to receive from all quarters. It is not impossible, indeed, that some of our representatives abroad, moved by the enthusiasm associated in the minds of Americans with the name of the great Italian Liberator, may have, on their personal authority, urged him to draw his sword in the cause of the Republic. But as the *Times* puts it—a proposal to become "Commander-in-Chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves"—it is simply a *canard* of the most stupendous kind.

We believe that there has been, with reflecting persons, but one opinion as to the reported coming of GARIBALDI to take service under the National Government. That opinion has been widely and repeatedly expressed by the Press, and though it has taken no such rude form as that "GARIBALDI is not the man the Americans want," in the language of the *Times*, yet it has been generally felt that the great Italian's place is now in Europe not America. All the reasons which that paper gives for his staying at home have already been put forth by American journals. It has been urged that his mission still lies on the old soil—in Venice, Poland, Hungary—where the great-hearted hero has yet unfulfilled vows. It has also been fully appreciated that the conditions that made his miraculous success in Italy are wholly wanting here. And though it would hardly occur to an American to say that GARIBALDI "had never been trusted for large operations," it is generally felt that our present need is not so much for those personal qualities with which that glorious and opulent soul is gifted, as for good drill sergeants. If we have already received and will further welcome officers of the right practical stamp from Europe, it is no more than England has done in her wars again and again. The British have too many debts on that score to make us any reproaches. But it is quite in keeping with the conceited and truculent English humor to snatch the opportunity to taunt us through sneers at the Liberator of Italy.

WHERE IS OUR FLEET?—In addition to the recall from foreign stations of almost every ship of war we had, Government has purchased and fitted with armaments, or adapted to transport service, several hundred sailing-vessels and sea-going steamers, which have been dispatched, as fast as possible, on some mission or other. As the number is greater than that necessary to maintain the blockade, it is fair to presume that a second Hatteras expedition is on foot. This gives plausibility to the report that a fleet of National ships have rendezvoused off New-Orleans, for the purpose of attacking that city. We should suppose that such an expedition would carry a large land force, which can have hardly been the case. It is certain, however, that an enterprise of some kind is being directed against the Southern coast, of which the rebels have got wind, as they have recalled troops from Virginia and are rapidly garrisoning their more important property. We shall probably hear of a blow being struck in some quarter in a very few days. We are now bringing our strong arm into the contest against which the rebels have nothing whatever to oppose, and which will soon begin to give us successes to compensate for the lack of brilliant achievements on land.

KENTUCKY TO BE THE BATTLE-FIELD.—The fact that Senator BRECKINRIDGE has thrown off the mask, and taken the field against the Government, is significant of what may be attempted and expected in Kentucky. Such a step would not have been taken but upon the confident expectation that this State was safe for the rebels. All their power will be put forth to overrun and hold it, to prevent which 50,000 National troops should at once be moved upon its soil. The die being cast here, no half-way measures will be resorted to by the rebels. The invasion of the State was not accidental, but a thoroughly preconcerted measure, undoubtedly in the belief that it could be made entirely successful. The importance of Kentucky to both parties cannot be over-estimated. If the rebels can hold it, they can Winter their armies there. If we can drive them from it, we can force them to disband. Both parties understand this. The contest there will be on a scale corresponding to the magnitude of the stake involved.

The Kangaroo Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, which sailed from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point last evening, and telegraphic news and commercial dispatches for Europe were placed on board of her by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.—The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Boston Wednesday, after leaving Halifax, will call at Cape Race for dispatches destined to Europe. She will reach the Cape on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and dispatches can be forwarded by leaving them with GEO. SCOTT, No. 145 Broadway, prior to 2 P. M. Saturday.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY HALL PLATFORM.

Meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee last evening, the following Address and [illegible] was adopted:

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

At a period when the most momen ous issues that can affect the fate of a nation engross the public mind, the position of every political organization in respect to those issues should be explicitly taken and rightly understood. In reiterating the views which govern this General Committee as the representatives of the Democracy of this City, we have no desire to arraign the patriotism of any other organization. The present time, beyond any that has preceded it, requires every true friend of his country to manifest it all his words, and by all his acts, such an earnestness of devotion that his fidelity will be beyond any doubt whatever; and then, whoever, for sinister purposes, questions the sincerity of that patriotism, which is alike the pride of each individual, and the common property of all, commits not merely a wrong against the party assailed, but a crime against the common cause; which is injured by every such attempt to reduce the number, or diminish the usefulness of its supporters. Therefore, while the efforts of interested parties, more eager in the pursuit of office than in the service of their country, to excite suspicion as to the heartiness of the support given by Tammany Hall to the National cause, might well provoke retaliation, we are content to keep the Platform upon which we stand, distinctly presented to the public, leaving every intelligent and patriotic man to construe it for himself with the declarations of other parties, and draw his own conclusions as to which is most merely the most fervent in expressions of devotion to the Union, but the most sincere in the maintenance of all the provisions of the Constitution, upon which the Union is based, and by a faithful observance of which it must and will be perpetuated.

From the first occurrence of hostilities this organization has responded, with equal unanimity and heartiness, to that sentiment of patriotic devotion which has pervaded all loyal hearts. On the 26th of April last, a series of resolutions were adopted by this Committee, presenting the whole subject of the war, its objects, duties, and claims, in a shape so patriotic and national, that they were accepted by all our citizens, except those who are the victims of unreasoning fanaticism, or a meaner treason, as a true utterance of the general voice. Nor have the members of this Committee failed to manifest their support of the country's cause, in every practicable way, by acts as well as by words. It is a truth which cannot be gainsayed, and which no one will attempt to gainsay, that from the first initiation of the war, there has not been even one man identified with our organization, in respect to whose fidelity to the Union, or sincerity and zeal in behalf of the efficient prosecution of the war, there has been the slightest doubt. Tammany Hall, faithful to the traditions of the past, and mindful of the duties of the present, stands now where she has always stood, true to the Union and the Constitution, the maintenance of which, and the welfare of this great nation, in all its breadth, renown and power, are the chief objects of her own existence, and the highest incentives to the struggles and sacrifices of her sons.

Between the position of Tammany Hall and the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention there is, in some respects, a variance; and, in other respects, those resolutions are of doubtful construction. We cannot recede from our position without violating the duty we owe to our country, and therefore the candidates nominated by that Convention must plant themselves upon the patriotic platform upon which we stand, or they cannot receive our support. Nor can complaint be made in any quarter because we take this course. Previous to the meeting of that Convention, no application was made to this Committee by an outside association of Democrats, to permit them to elect a share of the Delegates who were to represent the whole Democracy of this City. In declining to grant the request, reference was made, on our part, to the unpatriotic acts of the leading men in that association, (who are now endeavoring to be the most extreme men on the other side,) and the position of Tammany Hall in support of the country and the Government, as it had been from the first, was stated with emphasis and clearness; and it was further added, that "if any man does not entertain these views, he can find no place in Tammany Hall." If such men could not find a place in Tammany Hall, for the same reason we could not have political association with them in a broader field. This position on our part was perfectly understood by the State Convention when they admitted our delegates to exclusive membership from this City, and is to be taken, as well as its resolutions, as an exposition of its sentiments.

The first three resolutions of the Democratic State Convention embrace all the declarations it was called upon to make in regard to national matters. They express our opinions, and we challenge the production of any political platform presenting sentiments of greater or truer nationality or patriotism. To justify this indorsement, we cite the resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in this crisis, the watchword which should pass through the Democratic ranks, calling them together, and consolidating them in one erect and determined mass, in defence of our imperiled country, is the sentiment of ANDREW JACKSON, that "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."

2. That the claim of any State or number of States, of a right to relinquish at will their obligations and allegiance to the Union, has no warrant in the Constitution; is at war with its letter and spirit; is incompatible with good Government and the preservation of public faith and the enforcement of treaties, and whenever this pretension has been advanced by Secessionists, North or South, it has been resisted and defeated by the Democracy, who have ever maintained, as they still do, that SECESSION IS REVOLUTION.

3. That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal Government, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal States, precipitated the country into a state of war: that it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war thus forced upon it with all its power and resources; and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the Government, until the struggle is ended by the triumph of the Constitution and the laws, and the restoration of the Union.

If the Convention had stopped with this patriotic avowal, our support of the excellent candidates it nominated, would have been not only free from difficulty, but a source of pride and pleasure. It, unfortunately, however, accompanied it with several unnecessary resolutions, of which it is most charitable to say that they appear to have been written by some person who had not yet realized that the country was engaged in a bloody and relentless war. Taken as an expression of abstract doctrines for a time of peace, and they are well enough; but, if designed as manacles to shackle, and wedges to divide the nation, while engaged in a "war for its life," they deserve, as they should receive, a most decisive repudiation. It is useless to criticize declarations capable of diverse meanings, and we prefer, therefore, to reiterate our own sentiments upon the general subject, as it is now presented for public consideration. This we have done in a series of resolutions adopted this evening. These are not put forth as a mere expression of our own views, because that was not necessary; but we have directed them to be transmitted to the Democratic State candidates; and it is due to candor to add, that *we cannot and will not support any candidate for office who does not adopt the sentiments they express.* These resolutions are as follows, and we present them as the

TAMMANY PLATFORM.

Resolved, That with a deep sense of the peril in which the Union and the Constitution are involved by the reckless war now being waged for their destruction by armed traitors, we hold it to be the first and most sacred duty of every man who loves his country, to devote his energy and means, with all his heart and soul, to the earnest and resistless prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is utterly suppressed; not in a spirit or for the purpose of subjugation, but with the sole object of preserving the Union and the Constitution, and vindicating the National flag and authority.

Resolved, That there is now but one question to be considered, and but one object to be accomplished,—the restoration of the National authority, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, by the force of the National arms; and that so long as hostile forces remain in the field, seeking the destruction of the Union, this position must and will be resolutely maintained by every true-hearted man.

Resolved, That in the presence of such dangers to the dearest interests of us all, the duty which patriotism enjoins upon every man, can only be fully discharged by disregarding, so far as may be necessary, all differences of opinion or action, on other questions past or present, and giving to the Government, in the prosecution of the war, a just, generous and liberal support.

Resolved, That it is the high and noble duty of the President of the United States, at this critical exigency in our country's history, to defend and preserve the rights, honor and integrity of the nation, which have been, by the vote of the people, and the authority of the Constitution, committed to his care and guidance; that, in the performance of his sacred trust, he is imperatively required, by the strongest of human obligations, to take every step and do every act which may be necessary to secure the triumph of our arms and maintain the supremacy of the National power; and that his measures, in this respect, will be passed upon by a generous and patriotic people, ever ready to sustain the public servant, honestly laboring, with single-minded devotion, for the public good, who, while they will demand that he shall not fall short of the full measure of his duty, will also judge of his actions with liberality and fairness, without party spirit, and with a just appreciation of the difficulties and embarrassments by which he is surrounded.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principle and policy of the action of the President, overruling so much of the proclamation of Major-Gen. FREMONT as decreed the emancipation of slaves not employed in the service of the rebellion, and in other respects transcended the power of confiscation given by law.

Resolved, That this faithful adherence to the law, on the part of the President, was a measure of justice towards the true men of the South, who are the severest sufferers from this criminal rebellion, and who have an incontrovertible claim, not only to relief from the military despotism and mob law which now oppresses them, but also to protection in all the rights secured to the several States by the Federal compact, which cannot be destroyed by the rebellious conduct of any portion of the people.

There has been an earnest desire manifested in various quarters, that we should abandon our party-organization and unite in a Union movement of all the supporters of the Government in the prosecution of the war. If duty to our country required such a course, or if its interests would be promoted thereby, we should cheerfully take it. Much as we love the Democratic Party, we would give it up at once and forever, if need be, to save our country. But we see no necessity that we should do so; on the contrary, there are abundant reasons why we should not. The Democratic Party is an organization sanctified and rendered strong by time, it existed before the century commenced. It is next in age to the Union and the Constitution. It has proved itself to be great by the long and creditable exercise of power; and it never failed to be equal to every exigency, until the control of it in the South passed from the men whom ARNAUD JACKSON trusted, to recent converts and bastard Democrats, who were his enemies. As a National party, it has always enjoyed a large measure of public confidence, and it is now looked to with hope by the loyal men of the South. Knowing its history and principles, they regard it as the breakwater for their safety against the flood tides of Abolitionism. If it should be merged in the organization of a more temporary party for the war, there is great danger that such a result would be regarded at the South as a prelude to a war of emancipation; and that, under pressure of the fears thereby engendered, large numbers, now true to the Union, would join the ranks of the rebellion, and that those who did not, would lapse into inactivity and silence. Every danger of this kind should be carefully avoided.

But the Democratic Party cannot be destroyed. Individuals in greater or less numbers may leave it, its organization may be surrendered in States or localities, and disrupted in the nation, but it will survive all these disasters, and become again a great, united and powerful party.

A Democratic organization would, under any circumstances, have been maintained in the State, and the real point to be considered is, whether it was better for the country that Democrats in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war should remain with their party, and secure its organization in aid of the Government, or desert it for an outside movement, and thus allow a chance for the Democratic Party to be controlled by less patriotic influences. It may possibly be better for Democrats, who get honors and emoluments thereby, to abandon their party; but we think it best for the country that the party should be united. A moiety of the Democrats uniting with their opponents might form a new party which would carry the State, but the Democratic Party would remain, and if powerless, it would also be useless. We are determined that it shall be true to itself and to its past history, and thereby, not only true, but useful to the country.

Tammany Hall in any event can neither be seduced nor driven from the path of duty, and all intelligent people will regard with contempt the efforts which are made to misrepresent and stigmatize her position, by those whose anxiety is to obtain offices and power, of which they would be hopeless, but for the absence of her sons in the military service. If, however, any portion of our citizens desire to take advantage of that absence for their own selfish ends, let them do so fairly, without maligning those who support the war at a greater sacrifice, and remembering that the country needs now the service of all her sons.

Republican Assembly Conventions.

The Republicans held Conventions for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly in the various Districts, last evening, with the following result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

The Convention met at No. 272 Greenwich-street and organized, but concluded not to make any nominations at present. The prominent candidate in the District is MICHAEL QUIGLEY. After a short session the Convention adjourned to a week from next Monday, at the same time and place.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Mission Church in Centre-street. There was not a full delegation present, and the delegates from the Sixth Ward were without credentials. The Convention adjourned without making a nomination or taking a ballot, to Thursday evening next.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel and adjourned without making a nomination.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the delegates of this District last evening, at Bleecker Buildings, Mr. JAMES W. BUSH was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Assembly.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

This Convention, which met last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. SHARPS in the Chair, did not nominate any one for Assembly, but adjourned to meet at the same place next Thursday.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention met at Jefferson Market last evening. Adjourned to Tuesday, without nominating.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Last evening a meeting of this Convention was held at O'SHAUNESSY's Hotel, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. The Freeborn Delegation, from the Seventh Ward, presented their credentials and were admitted. On an informal ballot, EPES ELLERY received eleven votes and JOSEPH PURDY four. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the Steuben House, No. 299 Bowery, and adjourned to Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, without making any nomination.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Two Conventions were held in this District—one at Continental Hall, which appointed a Committee of Conference, and the second at Lamartine Hall, which adjourned for two weeks without making a nomination.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

This Convention was advertised to meet at No. 21 Avenue D, but in consequence of the room being occupied by a prayer-meeting, the Convention adjourned. Our reporter was informed that they will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Thirteenth Assembly nominating Convention adjourned for one week, after appointing a Committee to confer with the Union organization of the Ward.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention organized by the election of Mr. JESSE FONDA as Chairman, and Mr. AMOS S. CHAMBERLAIN as Secretary. On the first ballot, Mr. A. S. CHAMBERLAIN was nominated as candidate for the Assembly, but he declined on account of business engagements. On the second ballot, Hon. WM. W. NORTHROP was nominated. A committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

This Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and after a comparison of views, adjourned to Thursday evening without making a nomination.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The delegates met at the Lake House, corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. JOHN E. FLAGLER was chosen Chairman, and ALLEN COOPER Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to confer with other organizations in the Ward. The following are the Committee: N. H. Babcock, Jr., Allen Cooper, James P. Walker, John Quin and E. S. McPherson. An informal ballot showed that D. MCCABE was the choice of the Republicans. The Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and after a comparison of views, appointed a Committee of Conference with the Union organizations, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The People's Union Party Conventions.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This Convention met last evening at Waterman's Hotel, corner of Canal and Varick streets, JOHN B. ACKER in the Chair, and nominated WILLIAM MYERS as candidate for the Assembly. There was no opposition, and the nomination was made unanimous.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Fourth Senatorial Union Convention, held at No. 374 Hudson-street, last evening, JOHN M. COSTA, of the Third Ward, was elected Chairman, and CASPER C. CHILDS, of the Eighth Ward, Secretary. After calling the roll of the delegates, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Senator, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. C. B. WOODRUFF, of the Fifth Ward. The vote was as follows: C. B. WOODRUFF, 44; ISAAC COLEMAN, 8; blank, 2—total number of votes, 54.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Seventh Senatorial District People's Union Convention, met at Parker's Hotel, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and nominated Dr. ROBERT B. BRADFORD for State Senator.

Tax-Payers' Union Party.

An adjourned conference meeting was held at the office of Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON yesterday afternoon. The members present consisted of delegates from the various nominating Conventions. Among those present were Ex-Mayor Tieman, Hon. James W. Beekman, Ex-Alderman Tucker, Prof. Wedgewood, A. T. Stewart, Pelatiah Perit, &c. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. BEEKMAN as Chairman and Prof. WEDGWOOD as Secretary.

The Secretary was proceeding to read the minutes of the previous meeting, when Mr. LIVINGSTON interrupting him, remarked that he had been requested to state that the presence of reporters was objected to. He did not wish to make a motion to exclude the members of the Press, but if the feeling of the members was against the admission of reporters some gentleman should make a motion to exclude them.

Mr. GEO. F. TALMAN, of the Fifth-avenue Party, wished to know if any reporters were present. He was answered in the affirmative. Mr. TALMAN then moved that none but members of the Conference be admitted, and members of the Press be specially excluded.

Prof. WEDGWOOD hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. He did not see the necessity for any such action.

Mr. TALMAN insisted on his motion. He had understood that this was a secret conference meeting. Members would not feel at liberty to freely discuss matters if they knew that they would be discussed in the public prints. The motion of Mr. TALMAN was then carried.

A delegation from the Patriotic Union League, an organization of workmen who seemed desirous of joining in a Union ticket, were, under the resolution of Mr. TALMAN, excluded from the meeting.

The meeting subsequently adjourned till next Wednesday. The evident desire was to wait and hear from the other Conventions before making any nominations.

Appeal to the Humane—The Rebel Prisoners on Governor's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bible enjoins upon us to love our enemies—to do good to those who despitefully use us. Now is the time to show if there any in our community who follow these holy precepts.

In a recent visit to Governor's Island, my feelings of compassion were strongly excited for the unhappy prisoners on that Island. There are six hundred prisoners in Castle William destitute of all the comforts of life—without change of shirts or other garments, covered with vermin, and in a loathsome condition, which they have not the means of remedying. Many of these unfortunates are men of wealth—accustomed, to say the least, to the decencies of life—are now prostrated with typhoid fever, and in want of every comfort.

Besides the prisoners in Castle William, there are many others in the fort. Twelve officers, men of education and refinement, are in one room, a number in another, and several State prisoners in the closest confinement in another room—all suffering and in want, notwithstanding the kind and gentlemanly attention of the officers who have the misfortune to be their jailors.

These gentlemen—prisoners—are separated from their homes, their wives and families, and debarred from all communication with their friends. However misguided they may have been, they are our countrymen, and as such, our hearts should not be utterly closed against them.

Are there mothers and daughters among us, and can they be deaf to the cry from these prison-bars? If not, and their hearts are touched by suffering, let them contribute their mite, whether in the form of garments or otherwise, to these unfortunates, and thus do what they can to wipe this foul blot of inhumanity from our nation.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

No Official Notice Taken of the Death of Gen. Lyon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me why no order has ever been issued respecting the death of Gen. LYON. It has hitherto been customary when any officer of rank died, even in the natural course of events, to notice his decease in "general orders." In the case of a General falling on the battle-field, under circumstances as honorable to himself and painful to the country as was LYON's case, it was to be expected that some little notice would have been officially taken of it. LYON not only gave his life as a willing sacrifice to his country, but, unlike many who have striven to make something out of their country, bequeathed to it all that he was worth when dead.

Men here inquire whether the personal pique of any high functionary was at the bottom of this neglect. A little light on the subject would be gratifying to many who respect and honor true patriotism.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861. X.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 3, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	92	20 Bank of Commerce.	79¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Coup	92½	10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85
1,000 do.	92	5 N. Y. Cent. R.	74
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81¾	870 do.	74½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '62.	95¾	500 do.....s30	74
1,000 Tr. 12 p. c. Notes.	100¾	50 do.....s5	74½
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	89¾	580 do.	74¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s.....s30	45	12 Erie Railway Pref.	45½
7,000 do.	45	200 Harlem R.	10¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s	58¾	120 Panama Railroad	116
4,000 do.	58¾	150 Erie Railway.	26¼
2,000 do.	58¾	200 do.	26⅜
20,000 Mo. St. 6s....b30	41¾	100 do.	26½
10,000 do.....s30	41¾	100 do.....s5	26⅝
22,000 do.	41¾	50 Mich. Cen. R...b60	42½
25,000 do.	41¾	100 do.	43
3,000 do.....b7	41¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.s16	66
5,000 do.....b30	42	100 do.	66
3,000 Mo. 6s 1ss. to H. & St. J. R.	46¾	200 do.	66¼
13,000 Cal. State 7s	82	15 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	97
9,000 E. R. 2dm. bs. ex '64	99	5 do.	96¾
4,000 N. Indiana 1st m	81	240 Gal. & Chicago R.	69¾
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M..	18	200 do.	69¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	11	50 do.....s10	69¾
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	74	20 Cle. & Toledo R.	29⅞
10 Bank of America.	98	900 do.	30
60 American Ex. Bk	82½	100 do.....s30	30
105 Pacific M. S. Co.	92	30 Chi. & R. I. R.	46
225 do.	91	100 do.....b30	46¼
50 do.....b30	91	150 do.	46½
50 do.	90¾	300 do.	46¾
100 do.....s10	90¾	200 do.....b3	46⅞
50 do.	90¾	155 Chi., Bur. & Qui. R.	62
50 do.....b10	91	50 M. & P. du C. R. b10	18
25 do.....b5	91¾	20 M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	81¾	20 Hudson River R.	34½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32
2,100 T'y 6 ₱ c. 2 year.	99½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	66½
16,000 Missouri State 6s.	42¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	43½
10,000 do.....b10	42¾	50 do.	43¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	41¾	335 Panama Railroad	117
50 Erie Railroad.	26⅝	50 do.	117⅜
50 do.....b30	26⅜	50 do.	118
100 New-York Cen. R.	74¾	50 do.	118¼
200 do.	74¾	150 do.	119
50 do.....b30	74½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	30½
200 do.....s15	74¾	100 do.	30¾
100 do.....b60	74¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	46⅜
100 do.....s3	74¾	100 do.	46⅞
400 do.....b3	74¾		

THURSDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The Stock Market responds very decidedly to-day to the general good look of trade and financial matters at home and abroad. The indications of a buoyant and rising market yesterday afternoon were quite significant, and the increased speculative interest in Government and Railway Stocks manifested itself at the early Board and on the Street to-day in heavy purchases of New-York Central and Erie, and in the bids made for United States 6 ₱ cents of 1881, without bringing out sellers at the advance. On the Western Share list there was another rise on Chicago and Rock Island, and a large advance in Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Guaranteed. The rapid rise in Pacific Mail and Panama also continues, the former selling as high as 92 ₱ cent., and the latter at 119 ₱ cent. At the afternoon Board there were some indications of a purpose to check the general advance by offers to sell, but the demand proved too strong, and higher figures were made than in the forenoon on nearly all descriptions. For Missouri 6 ₱ cents the large inquiry on the recent fall advanced the price to 42¼ ₱ cent., while the seceded State Stocks were much weaker. In these the speculative interest has nearly ceased, and unless English orders come forward for Tennessees and Virginias, the probability is that prices will continue to rule low. The following additional sales were made by Mr. MULLER at auction to-day for account of the Illinois Bank Auditor:

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1861—with coupons from July 1, 1861			40¾
38,000	do.	1898	do.	41
2,000	Louis. 6s, 1868—coupons from June 18, 1861			55¾
11,000	do.	1894	do. Nov. 1, 1861	54¼@56
8,000	do.	1895	do. Oct. 1, 1861	57½
40,000	Virg'a 6s, 1887		do. July 1, 1861	44@44½
16,000	N. Car. 6s, 1883-6		do. July 1, 1861	58¾

The feature of the day, in the speculative movement, has been the rise in New-York Central, against the heavy sales of last week for the *Bull* account. A new party appears to have come in as buyers, and the signs are pretty clear that they have assistance from outside buyers, who were unwilling to speculate ten days ago, while the prices were steadily held between 73¾@73¾ ₱ cent. The same party are said to be buyers of Erie at a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's price.

After the adjournment of the Second Board, prices on the Street were well sustained, and the market closed firm, almost as follows:

Central	73¾	Mich. guaranteed	33
Erie	26¾	Pacific	91¾
Galena	69¾	Panama	119
Toledo	30¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	92
Rock Island	46¾	U. S. 6s, 1863	99¾
Mich. Cen	43	Missouris	42¾

The Exchange market for Saturday's mail opens weak. The quotation for Bankers on London is 107@107¼ ₱ cent.; Merchant bills on British ports drawn against Domestic Produce range from 105 to 106¼ ₱ cent. These terms, with the cheap price of Money in London, will assuredly bring returns in Bullion before the 1st of November. The market for Money rules steady at easy rates, 6 ₱ cent. on demand loans, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for short discounts. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds go on rapidly. At the Sub-Treasury the signs at 3 o'clock pointed to nearly half a million to-day. The advices from England and France, telegraphed from the *Niagara* at Cape Race this morning, represent the greatest excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market known there for twenty years past. The fresh advance is equal to $5 ₱ bale on sales of 87,000 bales in a single day!

The City Bank Shares participated in the general rise to-day, from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The following were the bids:

New-York	80	Commerce	79¾
Manhattan	110	American Exchange	82½
Merchants	80	Pacific	107
Mechanics	92½	Chatham	85
Union	85½	Hanover	67
America	98	Metropolitan	85½
Tradesmens	93	Nassau	82
Butchers & Drovers	102	Corn Exchange	83½
Mechanics & Traders	105	Continental	68
National	85	Commonwealth	71
Seventh Ward	110	Importers & Traders	81
State of New-York	79¾	Park	90¾

In the Railway Mortgages there was a further rise of 6 ₱ cent. in the bids for Michigan Southern Seconds, and 3 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	86
Erie firsts '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	57½
Erie seconds extn'd '64	99	T. H. & A. 8 ₱ c. sec., '70.	18
Erie thirds '83	85¼	M. C. & M. L. G. Bds	10
Erie fourths '60	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie fifths '88	62	Chic. & N. W., firsts, second series	38
Hudson firsts '69	103¾	Chic. & N. W. seconds.	14
Hudson thirds '75	80	Ham. & St. Jo. firsts	27
Hudson convertibles '67	70	Gal. & Chic. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	92	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Mich. Cen. ₱ c. '69-'72.	89	Chic. & R. I. firsts	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	64
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	81	L. E. & Wabash 2ds	30
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60	Cleve. & Tol. firsts S. F.	73½
M. So. 7 ₱ c. asst'd bs.	54½	N. Indiana firsts	81
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	76½	M. & P. Du C. firsts, prf'd	73¾
		M. & P. Du Ch. 2ds, prf'd	49¾

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamers *Saxonia* and *City of New-York*, Saturday, Oct. 5. Mails close at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	107¾ ₱ cent
London—3 days' sight	108¾ ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco.	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77c.

The following was the day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$444,790 81
Total Payments	710,571 67
Total Balance	11,275,491 38

The receipts included for Customs were $10,000; Treasury Notes, $400,000.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Mr. E. A. VANDERHOOF, Broker in Government Stocks, Treasury Notes, and Uncurrent Money, at No. 54 Wall-street.

The Eagle Fire Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand. The Firemen's Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

The Philadelphia Mint reports the following Gold Coinage for September:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	148,150	$2,963,000 00
Eagles	27,200	272,000 00
Half Eagles	160,622	803,110 00
Quarter Eagles	295,308	738,270 00
Dollars	12,000	12,000 00
Fine Bars	2	1,144 26
Total	643,282	$4,789,524 26

We have not doubted, for a moment, that the rumored disagreement between our great Railways on passengers and Western bound freights would soon be settled—especially if the "quarrel" should fail, as it has done most signally, to create a sensation on the Stock Exchange. Confirmatory of this view, we have the following paragraph from the *Evening Post* of this afternoon:

"We alluded, in our third edition, yesterday, to a report that the freight war between the New-York Central and Erie Railroad Companies had been settled. We now have official confirmation of the statement, and passenger and freight rates are to be raised at once. The business of these two lines, we understand, is so enormous that the supply of cars is entirely inadequate to transport all the freight moving towards the seaboard. With paying rates again restored in Westward-bound traffic, the earnings of the Railroads will largely increase, and compare favorably with the heavy figures of the same period last year."

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1861	$60,341
Fourth week, 1860	52,782
Increase	$7,559

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned the fourth week of September:

Fourth week, 1861	$37,700
Fourth week, 1860	30,411
Increase	$7,289

The whole month foots up:

September, 1861	$145,897
September, 1860	130,579
Increase	$15,318

The following are the Trustees and Attorneys for the La Crosse Road, under the recently published programme for consolidating and reorganizing the various interests concerned: Isaac Seymour, Horace Galpen, Benjamin F. Dawson, Francis Vose, Fred. P. James, Wm. Gould and D. M. Hughes.

The following is the condensed balance sheet of the Chicago and Rock Islan Rdoad for the year ending Jan. 30, 1861:

For passengers	$338,112 08	
For freight	784,022 94	
Mails, &c.	41,883 19	
Total		$1,164,018 21
An increase over last year of	$70,084 44	
Expenses for the same period, including $36,691 14 for extraordinary repairs		708,054 56
Leaving net earnings		$455,963 65
The cost of new works is	$53,866 07	
Taxes	32,615 40	
Interest on Bonds	97,510 00	
Rent on Peoria and P. V. R.	125,000 00	
Loss on currency	40,350 40—	346,343 87
Balance		$106,619 78

Referring to the prospects of the market for Breadstuffs, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, 2d of October, says:

"We presume there is no longer any doubt that the extraordinary foreign demand which existed for our Breadstuffs last year will be continued this season also, and that prices will rule fully as high in this country as they did last season. The average price of superfine Flour in this market, last year, was $4 45. We think there is no doubt of the average of the present season being as high as this, so that the price now ($4) is 45c. below what may be reasonably expected to be the average. England will not need as much this year as last, but the wants of France will fully make up this deficiency, and perhaps more than this, whilst we have less to spare. The facilities for transportation from the West to the seaboard, to which we alluded in our last, will be a great drawback upon prices, as the various railway companies will not only be enabled to obtain such rates of freight as they may see fit to ask, but their railways will be wholly inadequate to do the business, and hence New-York will be the great field for speculators this year, as the supplies from the West cannot be sent forward during the Winter months, and thus will produce a short supply in the Eastern markets in January and February, and consequently light shipments in Europe and high prices in England and France, and consequent high prices in the Eastern markets."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 3—Noon.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 96c.; 14,000 bushels choice red Winter, $1 10; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 99½c.; 25,000 bushels amber Iowa, $1; 6,500 bushels white Ohio, $1 10. CORN in good demand, market firm; sales 17,000 bushels at 38½c.; 26,000 bushels at 39c. OATS dull; sales at 24½c. CANAL FREIGHTS 1c. lower: Corn, 17c.; Wheat, 18½c. @ 19c., to New-York. *Imports*—20,000 bbls. Flour; 150,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 230,000 bushels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales, 4,000 bush. at $1 22@$1 30; White, $1 40. CORN active at 56c. @ 57c. WHISKY firm at 21c. @ 22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75¼; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞; Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. The number published this morning contains

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS both at home and abroad.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL, a series of interesting letters from our Washington correspondent.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—A letter from our own correspondent, containing details of the siege of Lexington not before made public, he having delivered himself as prisoner to the Rebel Army that he might be enabled to witness the battle.

EUROPEAN NEWS by the *Bohemian* and *Niagara*' with details of the accident to the *Great Eastern*.

LEADING ARTICLES discussing the current topics of the day.

THE HISTORY OF ALL EVENTS connected with the rebellion since the last issue, being news at length from the different departments. Thus a file of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will present in itself a complete record of the rebellion.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PAGE OF COMMERCIAL MATTER, containing the latest exhibits of the markets and full reports.

A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

[Advertisement.]

THE CURVE LINE, OR THE LINE OF BEAUTY, is everywhere displayed in Nature, and can in nothing be seen to better advantage

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and make herself useful; advertiser is willing and obliging; reference if required. Call for 2 days at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., bell No. 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days, or address No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and froning; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Greenwich-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 127 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for 2 days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and froning, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 96 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as thorough good cook; understands English and American cooking in all its branches, desserts, pastry, bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook; in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; is very capable; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman who understands French and English cooking; best of City reference; will go out by the day; prefers a private family. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family baking in all its branches; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; as excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as a good cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 186 Madison-st., fourth floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference as to capability; has no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference in last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Address J. J. MORRIS, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-lane, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook. Apply at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English Protestant cook; best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 91 West 25th st.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; are sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City references from their last places. They can be seen until suited at No. 219 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one to do cooking, washing and ironing and baking in all its branches; the other to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to assist at washing or ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Both have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived for 4½ years. Call till suited, at No. 176 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable women; one as cook and to assist in the washing if required, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPEArienced, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, also in England, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; wages, $6 a month; City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a first-class cook; lived two years in her last situation; is perfectly neat and clean; wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing, if required; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; has a good City reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 East 13th st., corner of 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 223 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook, and help with the washing and froning, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant, a situation as either cook, chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. She has the best of City references. Call at No. 9 5th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two steady, competent girls—one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen and well recommended at the residence of their present employer, No. 321 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 9th-st., third floor, back room.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN, LONG ACCUSTOMED to the care of children, being desirous of returning to England, would be glad to assume the care of a family of children, or of an infant, for the voyage; she has recently crossed the Atlantic with a family, who can confidently recommend her to those wanting a good servant to all in the above capacity. A line addressed F. Box No. 222 Post-office, will meet with attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two sisters, one as first-class cook the other as first-class laundress. The most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen until suited at No. 34½ 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Broadway.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laundress; the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 34½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a good, respectable servant, a situation; she is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing to work and make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country; five years' reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, in City or country, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days; at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a family for the Winter; she is also capable of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles. First-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's-maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, good baker; has the best of City reference; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 4th-av., room No. 6, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, and wants her little girl, 9 years old, with her; would go for small wages, in a good home; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av., for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, without children, desires a situation as housekeeper or nursery-governess; would go to California in the same capacity, or travel with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ARNERT, New-Haven, Conn.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Protestant woman who understands her business in cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry, or will take a cook's situation in a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; has good reference; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid, children's nurse, or as attendant upon an elderly person, by a young woman, perfectly competent, who has lived 10 years in her last place. Can be seen till employed, at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; she is competent to do up linen in the very best manner for gentlemen and ladies' fineries, and French fluting; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good references given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary, or in an institution, or in a private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and capable of the entire charge. She would have no objection to travel with a lady or a family. She has had several years of practical experience. The best of City reference given. Address, for one week, M. Y., or call at No. 64 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—A LADY GOING TO RESIDE IN the country, wishes to procure a situation for her nurse; she is trustworthy and obliging; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children; is willing to make herself useful if required; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 3 West 24th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good seamstress, and would do the fine washing and froning; best of reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A VERY GOOD YOUNG nurse, and to do sewing, or nurse and chambermaid, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as child's nurse, or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 9 5th-st.

A NURSE AND HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as nurse or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 517½ 9th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has six years' reference from her last place; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; will be found civil and obliging. A good home in preference to high wages. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. No objections to country. Apply, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference; two years in her last place. Call at No. 62 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 197 3d-av., three doors above 18th-st., in the fancy-store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and do fine washing. Call for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young English Protestant person, as nurse and seamstress, for the City or to go to Europe. Six years' City reference will be given. Apply at 51 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best reference given; can be seen at No. 30 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes employment by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, or shirtmaking, and all kind of family sewing; is willing and obliging; good reference, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first pair of stairs, back room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman in a gentleman's family; can cut and make boys' clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing; can embroider well; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; can give satisfactory City references. Call at No. 378 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands dressmaking, can cut and fit, make children's clothes, and do plain sewing neatly; would take care of grown children, or make herself otherwise useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days, first floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress by a competent woman. Also a place for a smart little girl in any light occupation. Address or call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can have good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would have no objection to take care of children, or go in the country or travel with a lady; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as seamstress by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist growing children. Call or address for two days, No. 78 West 20th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young American woman, Protestant, desires a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the country, or to travel here or in Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged, No. 192 Dean-st., ninth house east of Bond-st., Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or waiting, or would take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 278 West 19th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid, by one who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class waitress in a private family; good reference will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 19 Waverley-place.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A neat, competent young woman, of industrious habits, wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or laundre s; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute; No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country; conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS RESIDED both in England and France, desires a situation in a private family, where the children (of whom she would take the entire charge) are young; she would have no objection to assist in sewing and house-keeping. Address GERMAN LADY, Station B, No. 439 Grand-st.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!! —Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as Custom-House clerk in an importing house, by a young man who is familiar with all the duties of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; is a thorough groom and good steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has had long experience in Europe and this country; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 326 4th-st., Broadway, for L. L.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address S. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for a coachman that he can highly recommend for the past ten years; he is a Protestant, married, and without any incumbrance, and knows his business thoroughly in every respect. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted by a man and wife, (no family;) the man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; both are capable, honest and trustworthy, as their recommendations will verify. Address FRANK, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom by a single man who understands his business in every respect; can produce satisfactory City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way, where his services might be required; no objections to any part of the country. Address P. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a competent young man; is in a good situation at present, but his employer is going to dispose of his horses, who can certify him as competent of his charge; has driven in City and country. Can be seen at his present employer's, Brighton, S.I., or address a note to N.W. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as gardener, who has had several years experience in this country; has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables and perfectly understands hot-house and cold graperies, also the growing of pine-apples and laying out of gentlemen's places and gardening in general; the very best of references given. Address T. R., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active single man, who has long experience; understands the management of hot-houses and green-houses, all kinds of fruit-trees and shrubs; has good reference from the gentlemen he has lived with. Can be seen or heard from for two days at Mr. Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st. Inquire for C. N.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS AN engagement; has a thorough knowledge of the culture of grapes under glass, &c., greenhouse plants, kitchen and flower gardens, and, in a word, is a superior gardener in all its departments; is married, with a small family. Address GARDENER, No. 16 East 31st-st., New-York.

A GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by man and wife. The man understands gardening, is a steady, careful driver. His wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. Both will be found satisfactory to any one who may require their services. Can give the best of references from last and former employers. Any commands will address G. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by an American married man, 33 years of age, without incumbrance, a situation on a gentleman's place; the man is a first-class gardener and farmer, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; the woman is a first-rate cook, laundress or plain sewer; also understands the care of a diary perfectly. Call at No. 70 Varick-st., or No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER OR FARMER.—OPEN FOR an engagement, either this Fall or by Spring, a man of long practical experience, now head gardener and farmer on a first-class place near this City; wife takes charge of dairy, poultry, &c., &c.; no incumbrance. For particulars apply, or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a single young man, who is not afraid of work; is a first-rate waiter; would go to the country; has the very best of City reference for the last 9 years for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, or address JAMES, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, or at No. 372 6th-av., in the drug-store, corner 23d-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, City or country; would go where a plain cook is kept; has had good practice in getting up dinners and suppers here and in Europe. Can be seen two days at No. 26 East 19th-st., or a note addressed WAITER, will be attended to.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, with the best of City reference from his last place; wages not so much an object as a quiet, steady place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 6th-av., or address R. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at H. A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, G. E., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, somewhat familiar with the trade, wishes a situation where his services, being tried, may prove ample evidence of his capacity. Best references. Address PARTON, French's Hotel, Room No. 177.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A single man to go a short distance in the country; a German preferred. Apply at No 347 Pearl-st., between 9 and 3 o'clock, to-day and to-morrow.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE FAMILY residing a few miles from the City, an experienced cook, who can bring first-class recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 3 West 16th st., between 9 and 11 Friday morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, AND TO WASH and iron; one with good references as to character and ability can apply at No. 16 University-place, from 10 to 12 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, in a small family, a woman as laundress and chambermaid. Apply, this Friday morning, at No. 39 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS nurse, (Protestant,) to go in the country; she must be experienced with young children, willing and obliging; unquestionable recommendations required. Apply on Friday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 293 5th-av.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—1,000 BOYS TO SELL THE NEW McClellan medal. Apply at No. 58 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story brick house, furnished or not, in a genteel neighborhood, and near a car route, (Fulton-av. preferred,) within two miles of the City Hall, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, at a moderate rent. Address L. M. A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN 23d-st., near 9th-av., would let, with board, a suite of second-story rooms. To a gentleman and wife, or a small family wishing good accommodations and a pleasant home, this will be found a desirable opportunity. Persons of religious principles preferred. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECONDstory front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bed-room in third-story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, living one door from Washington-square, would take a family to board, and give them a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with every convenience, on second floor, and private table. Address H. R., Box No. 3,712 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; to those furnishing their rooms a liberal deduction; house with all the modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS and board for a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house and neighborhood, with a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st., for two days.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room, furnished, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, may be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have a permanent home in a private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. H. L., Box No. 337 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st, near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD OR PARtial board for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private English family, with all the home comforts. Location pleasant, Adelphi-st., near the Fulton-av. cars. Apply at No. 169 William-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., on second floor; a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, if desired, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also, a single room. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL MEANS wishing a parlor on the 1st floor, and the entire 2d floor of a large first-class house on Murray Hill, can arrange for a large or small family wishing a private table, and the attendance and quiet of a well-ordered, strictly private home. Address, with real name, HOME, care of Box No. 2,712 lower P. O., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A private family, or where there are but few boarders. A large and small room adjoining, on second floor, would be preferred, and the locality must be above 8th-st., and below 24th-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av. The best of references given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,789 Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including paintings, statuary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

A CARD TO BACHELORS.—SEVERAL well furnished rooms will be let to gentlemen, with full board. The accommodations are first-class, and would be desirable for a party of friends or a small club. Also, two or three gentlemen can have dinner only, if desired. No. 19 5th-av.

ALL AND EVERY LUXURY WITH THE quiet and elegance of private life, may be obtained in the home of a Southern family, by a party of gentlemen or a small family. Private table if desired. Table appointments unexceptionable. Apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY and her daughter, in a first-class private family, or in a house where there are few boarders, in the vicinity of 30th-st. and 5th and 6th avs. Address LEO, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and rooms in a private family. House convenient to Wall and South ferries, and pleasantly located. Terms to suit the times. Apply at No. 248 Hicks-st.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS WELL FURNISHlished, in a private house, with modern improvements, an entire second story and a parlor and bedroom, to single gentlemen or families, No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS for a family to let, with board. The house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Jenks. First-class parties can be accommodated with large and airy rooms with board. House renovated. Private baths. Dinner at 6.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 5th-av. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BREAKFAST and dinner, as near as may be to Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.; breakfast about 8 o'clock and dinner about 4 o'clock. Address S. B., 1,239 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SUITES OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let on first and second floors, with board; private table; house first class. No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 118 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Desirable rooms in suites for

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR GOODS," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be,) will be received in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, the 10th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 4-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,000 pairs 3½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
500 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 3¾ pounds.
200 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 86 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 48 by 64 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
200 pairs 4-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 86 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 86 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
800 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,000 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 6-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 6-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
10,000 yards calico.
10,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,000 do. Turkey red calico.
10,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,000 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. cotton stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
10,000 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,000 do. satinets.
10,000 do. bleached muslins.
5,000 do. bleached shirting.
10,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
5,000 do. bleached do.
5,000 do. brown cotton duck.
5,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
5,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling-twine, No. 30.
500 do. cotton maitre.
1,000 twilled flannel shirts.
1,000 calico shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.).
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
25 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
5 do. spades.
700 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
150 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. tine mirrors.
100 do. tine pails.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, or bacon; or one-and-a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, of one-and-a-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease, at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass, the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.

(To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTIMate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate a room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impediments, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

A many its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, at DR. LARMONT'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name. JAMES H. STEBBINS, No. 22 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN Counties are invited to meet at the Everett House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the reception of the Tenth Legion, and presentation of a staud of regimental colors. A punctual attendance is requested.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Corps will be held this FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, N. B.—The Civic Society are invited to meet with us this evening, and all regular monthly meetings hereafter. By order, ABR'M DALLY, Colonel.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

E. A. VANDERHOOF
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

United States Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Uncurrent money bought at the lowest rates.
Collections throughout the United States and Canadas attended to with promptness.
Cash advances on Securities having current value.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.* THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 83 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONdition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$3,030,739 25
Loans to Directors	$165,273 00	
Real Estate		400,000 00
New-York State Stocks and Interest, and Treasury Notes		2,000,422 22
Expense Account		8,401 01
Overdrafts		218 91
Specie		1,540,548 70
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		498,881 76
Due from Banks		43,231 10
Total		$7,509,417 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		165,472 99
Registered Bank Notes	$457,035 00	
Registered on hand	176,466 00	
		280,569 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank N. Y.		74,735 00
Due Depositors on demand		3,769,170 13
Due to Banks		219,470 83
Total		$7,509,417 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—Anthony P. Halsey, President, and William B. Meeker, Cashier, of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 21st day of September, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1858, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 3d day of October, 1861, before me,
THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary. JOHN CASTREE, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTgage BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board,
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office,

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEYMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—LADIES and gentlemen can obtain a fair price by calling or addressing a note to LEVENSTYN, No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. L.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green in starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 183 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

THE STORY OF ANOTHER DESERTER—THE HEARTLESSNESS OF BEAUREGARD—TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE REBELS—MAYOR BROWN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Another deserter from the rebel army under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas, reached this city last evening, in the steamer *Kent*, running between this port and West River, on the eastern shore. From the moments' conversation had with him, I learned that he belonged to one of the Louisiana regiments, and deserted from sheer disgust at the treatment and utter lack of comfort experienced in the camp. He says provisions are extremely scarce—meat being given out but once a week, and then in meagre quantities. Bread is little more plenty, but their chief dependence has been watermelons and green corn, of which they have had abundance. No visible preparation is being made to place their Army in more comfortable quarters than the insect-eaten tents they now occupy.

He was in the battle at Bull Run, and says the regiment was in full retreat, as well as others, when the panic broke out in our Army, and that they, at the time unconscious of the fact of the National retreat, did not halt until several miles were placed between them and the battle-ground. He says the sight of the Stars and Stripes on that battle-field filled many a bold soldier's eyes with tears, and had it not been that the threats of the orders, which had been almost daily read to them from their leading General, and the curses heaped upon them as they entered the conflict, whole companies would instinctively have thrown down their arms, and rushed for shelter once more beneath its folds.

One young man from Baltimore, in one of the Maryland regiments, as the Union flag burst into view, threw down his musket, declaring he could not fire upon the emblem of that nationality which had afforded him so much liberty and happiness. BEAUREGARD hearing of the circumstance, ordered him to be shot, which order, my informant saw carried into execution the following morning.

Another instance of the heartlessness of BEAUREGARD was mentioned, where a wealthy, respected and intelligent farmer sought an interview with that General, and endeavored, by representing the misery and bankruptcy which must befal the South in the prosecution of this war, to interest him in recommending some peaceful overtures to their Government. The General indignantly ordered him under arrest, and the following day he was shot, his family turned from their home, and his property seized and confiscated to the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisianian is strongly impressed that a rebellion is imminent among several of the Southern and both of the Maryland Regiments, in consequence of the gross misrepresentations by which they were induced to enlist, and the total disregard of their comforts and indifference to their wants. This disaffection, he says, is not blinded to the eyes of their leaders, and BEAUREGARD, in particular, is often encountered in the night-watches, with folded arms, and wan and hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, silently walking to and fro before his quarters, in an abstraction of portentous meaning. He wears not that cheerful kindling glance of the eye that he did previous to the battle of Bull Run, and daily, as the soldiers become more and more clamorous in regard to the fulfillment of the promises made to them, the pride of his countenance seems to diminish.

The Louisianian, who appears to be very intelligent, says we need expect no more fighting from the Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana boys like that at Bull Run. They have reflected much for themselves since that bloody fight, and were it left to the soldiers of the Southern Army, to-day, to declare for Union or secession, three-fourths would huzza for the Stars and Stripes.

There is no truth whatever in the report that is going the newspaper rounds in this vicinity, that Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, and Gen. DIX, are interceding with Government, or soliciting for the release of Mayor BROWN, of Baltimore, now one of the State prisoners at Fort Lafayette. Quite the contrary sentiments are entertained by these officers. Nor is there much likelihood that any overtures to Government for his release will be successful. Three of our most influential gentlemen recently waited on the President to petition in behalf of Mr. BROWN, and after proceeding with their intercession for a few moments, they were suddenly brought to a period with "Stop, Sirs! how am I to know that I am not being addressed by Secessionists?" The gentlemen then declared in strong terms their loyal sentiments, when the interview was brought to a close with "Then all I have to say is, that for loyal citizens, you are engaged in a very bad cause."

The fortification on Federal Hill is being rapidly completed, and it is thought a week's more labor will put it in condition for mounting the guns. About forty guns will be mounted upon the parapets, twelve of which are to be sixty-four pounders, and are worked upon pivots, and will have a range of one-half the horizon from six different points. Two of these are already mounted, and present a very formidable appearance. The fort comprises an area of two acres, and is considered stronger than Fort McHenry.

ARGUS.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

From the Boston Journal.

The following information concerning the visit of the privateer *Sumter* at Paramaribo, is from a private letter received in this city. It will be seen by the concluding paragraph that the *Sumter* has been so disguised that she may elude the pursuit of our cruisers and be able to do further mischief:

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, Sept. 4, 1861.

There has been quite an excitement here, occasioned by the arrival at this port of the pirate steamer *Sumter*. She came in here on the 19th of August, being want of coal and other supplies. The moment she came in our United States Consul, HENRY SAWYER, Esq., went at once to the Governor and protested, in the name of the United States, not to have her supplied with coals, and requested the Government to drive her (the *Sumter*) out of port; but they would not do it, and, furthermore, allowed her to take in coal; but they found a live Yankee where they least expected it. When the United States Consul found the Governor was about to allow them to take coal, he went to work on his own hook, and tried his best to stop them, and partially succeeded. He laid a plan to detain her as long as possible, as it was reported that our steamers were out after her. Dispatches were at once sent off by the Consul to all the United States Consuls in the West Indies, by the mail, which left the same day that the *Sumter* arrived notifying them that if any of our men-of-war vessels were at their posts to make them hurry up, as the *Sumter* would lay here some time, (their intention was to have left in three days, providing they could get coal on board.) Then our Yankee Consul went in to win. He first hired all the punts and lighters he could get hold of, as they must load everything in that manner here. Then he went to the coal dealers and offered to purchase their coal, and succeeded with all but one. He tried hard to prevent this one, who had sold to the captain (SIMMES) of the *Sumter* before he got his letter. He was an Englishman named WRIGHT, and a very wealthy planter. *So far, so good!* Now for them to get this coal on board; the Consul had all the punts and lighters. They began by boats and flats, and worked all day and night, and only got on board 180 tons, (he wanted 400.) The mail came in and brought news that the *Keystone State* was at Barbadoes on the 31st of July, in search of him. Then they began to hurry some. Finally they got hold of a punt that the Consul had already hired, and would not give it up. He (the Consul) sent to take it one night, when up jumped half a dozen of the *Sumter's* men, with revolvers, and swore that the punt should not leave their hands till the coalways all on board. The authorities would not meddle with the affair, and they finished coaling on the 31st, and put to sea. Two of the men *deserted*, and when she left made their appearance at the Consulate, and gave information of her intending the cruise of the *Sumter*. The story goes that the *Yankee Consul* got the fellows off. There are a great many stories and reports about the Consul, so much so that the commander and other officers of the *Sumter* said they had nothing against any person in this place, with the exception of the American Consul; "he would murder a baby in its sleep." What made them say it was that some person reported that he had offered a round sum to the pilot to run her ashore. There are many other stories in circulation, but I cannot vouch for their truth. I understand that in Cayenne they would not allow them to enter the port.

The amount of the whole story is that the authorities were afraid of the *Sumter*, as she had run by the forts and could command the town with her guns. The deserters say that nearly all the crew are Northern men, with Northern principles, but were driven to enlist by actual starvation, in New-Orleans, as there was nothing to eat and nothing to do. They also say that the engine of the *Sumter* cannot be run but a few hours, as it heats so, and if the *Brooklyn* had kept after her a short time they would have been overhauled. Before coming out, they took away all the oil and the lamps from the light-house. These (as small boy near the mouth of the Mississippi where they send their prizes; it is very shallow water. They (the deserters) state that, all the prizes have been taken by the *Sumter* showing false colors. When they see a vessel, they run up the stars and stripes, English, French or Spanish flag; but when they see a good-sized steamer they run. She mounts four 32s and one pivot-gun, but has not men enough, having only *sixty-four*, all told. They have lost a great many by desertion. It would do the authorities of this place good to receive a visit from one of Uncle Sam's vessels, and make them give satisfaction for the supplying of the *Sumter*. SIGNOR HEROZ, VAN PRAAG Bros., and many other merchants of this place refused to sell coal to them, and acted in a very patriotic manner. It is a great pity that she could not have been stopped here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. SAWYER, our consul, for his patriotic endeavors to stop her; he threw every obstacle in the way of their being supplied that he had in his power to do. Mr. SAWYER is a Charlestown (Mass.) boy, and has been a resident here some fourteen years.

Information has just been received from the lightship off this port, that when the *Sumter* was a few miles at sea, they took down the smoke-stack, closed their ports, and *completely changed her rig and appearance*, and she now resembles a common merchant bark.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PUTNAM RIFLES.

Col. HENRY W. ADAMS, late Captain United States Sharpshooters; Lieut.-Col. A. S. GIBBS, late Major-General of the Sixth Division Massachusetts Militia, have recruited about 600 men within three weeks. Col. ADAMS has received both a military and collegiate education, and has served in all capacities up to a field-officer. Lieut.-Col. GIBBS has held command from a non-commissioned officer to a Major-General of the Sixth Division of Massachusetts Militia. The officers are all educated, military men. A few more recruits are wanted. Head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway.

BAGGAGE-WAGONS FOR THE THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was encamped at Hempstead, Long Island, for a short time, left for the seat of war without taking the baggage-wagons. Yesterday the wagons, each drawn by four horses, came up from Long Island, *en route* to join the regiment. Arriving at the Park the horses were unhitched, fed, and made comfortable for the night. The teamsters slept in the wagons. The whole affair gave the Park quite a warlike aspect. To-day, the wagons, under command of Capts. FULLER and ROBERTSON, will leave for the seat of war.

BATTERY K, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This battery, under command of Capt. T. B. BUNTING, has been recruiting, for the last few weeks, with marked success. A few more men will be taken if they apply before Monday next, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street. A bugler is also wanted.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News by the Pony Express—Markets Quiet—Rev. Dr. Scott Robbed in San Francisco—Gen. Shields, &c.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 340 Miles East of Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Pony Express from California passed here at 1 o'clock to-day. By it we have the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 25—P. M.

Arrived 23d, bark *Dane*, Hamburgh; 24th, bark *Lizzie Boggs*, Bordeaux.

Spoken Aug. 8, lat. 60°, long. 110°, ship *Mary Jones*, HOWE, of New-Bedford, eight months out, with 150 barrels oil. All well.

Sailed, Sept. 21, ship *Ambercask*, carrying 35,000 sacks wheat, 117 boxes silver ore, and 13 cases California wine, for Sidney; also, bark *Evangelic*, for Sidney, carrying wheat and oats; 23d, ship *Phantom* for Shanghai.

The market is quiet in the absence of fresh arrivals. Sales, 50,000 lbs. Costa Rica Coffee at 20½c. Small sales crushed Sugar at 18¾c. Candles higher, and none offering by importers. Sales, 200 firkins of Butter, *via* the Isthmus, at 28c.@29c. Heavy auction sales of Sugar at a decline. Sales, 500 bbls. Billings Hams at 11¾c. Wheat firm, with free sales at $1 50 @$1 35. Extra Flour $5. Barley for export 85c.@ 87½c.

The position taken by Rev. Dr. SCOTT in regard to the duties of the Church on the Union question, as advised by the last express, was the pretext for a popular outbreak in front of Calvary Church on Sunday last. Some time before daylight in the morning, several flags had been placed in the Church, while an effigy labeled "Dr. SCOTT, the Traitor," hung near by. About a thousand people were assembled in front of the Church when the Doctor entered to perform the morning service. Some of the people manifested their displeasure by hissing him as he passed. The Church was crowded by an audience who listened attentively through an unexceptionable sermon. The crowd outside increased somewhat before the service ended. As the Doctor came out and entered a carriage in company with a lady, a rush was made towards him, apparently more from curiosity than harmful purposes. There was also considerable hissing and hooting, and the use of offensive language towards the Reverend Doctor, but the Police succeeded in preventing any serious disturbance. It is the general impression that there were a hundred or more thoughtless, excited individuals in the crowd, who were in favor of lynching the Doctor, or riding him on a rail, or some similar indignity; but it is not believed that the crowd, on the whole, would have permitted such lawless proceedings. On Monday, Dr. SCOTT peremptorily resigned the pastorship of Calvary Church, sold the house where he resided, and has made arrangements to sail for Europe with his family by the first clipper ship departing around Cape Horn for that destination. This action on the Doctor's part, and his prompt decision to emigrate to Europe, has, to a great extent, restored kindly feelings toward him. The late troubles on his account are generally spoken of regretfully.

Judge LEE HENRY, who was arrested on a charge of tampering with a soldier, has had an examination, and been discharged, his offence being proved to have been frivolous.

Major-Gen. HALLOCK received last week a Brigadier-General's commission for Hon. JAMES SHIELDS, of this city, and formerly U. S. Senator from Illinois. Mr. SHIELDS has lately been married, and is now on a wedding tour to Mexico.

The Supreme Court in full bench has decided the Sunday law to be Constitutional.

Dates from Los Angelos to Sept. 24 say:

"We have been visited with heavy rain for the last three days, which has extended over nearly the whole southern portion of the State. The first regiment of California Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. WEST, are encamped at the Ballona, about eleven miles from this place.

This morning fifty Dragoons of Capt. DAVIDSON's command, under Lieut. CARR, left here to escort the train of wagons back from Fort Yuma that were used for the transportation of BRYANT's command, Capt. DAVIDSON having received reliable information that an attempt was to be made to seize the train on its return by parties calling themselves 'Secessionists.' A company of cavalry intended for Col. SMITH's regiment of cavalry was organized last night, and about seventy names enrolled."

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived on the 23d inst., with British Columbia dates of the 17th, and Oregon dates of the 19th inst. She brought from the North. ern coast $5,330 in bullion, 86 packages of cranberries, 436 bbls. of apples, 55 bales of wool, 400 sacks of flour and 600 packages of butter.

Col. WRIGHT, U. S. A., who has been commanding the Department of Oregon and Washington Territory, arrived by the *Sierra Nevada*, and proceeds to Los Angelos to assume command of the Army now assembling there. Whenever Gen. SUMNER moves with the new regiments, Col. WRIGHT will come up to take command, in his absence, of the California District. Before leaving Washington Territory, Col. WRIGHT made a requisition upon Gov. WHITAKER, for a company of mounted volunteers to serve for three years on the frontier.

The Portland *Advertiser* says that the miners in the Nez Perces diggings are making good wages every day in the vicinity, and at Elk City and South Fork the miners average from eight to twenty dollars per day, but they are returning, fearing to winter in that locality.

The County Court-house at Albany, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 14th inst.

The Victoria papers give an account of the burning of the town of Lanams, by the Indians.

The reception of gold by every arrival from Frazer River was large.

Quite a number of brick buildings have been erected in Victoria within the last two or three months. Two of six new warehouses on Wharf-street are nearly completed.

The New-Granada Claims.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The United States and the New-Granadian Joint Convention, for the settlement of claims against the latter, growing out of the Panama riots, have appointed Hon. NATHAN G. UPHAM, of New-Hampshire, as Umpire. This gentleman acted in a similar capacity in 1853, for the United States and Great Britain Claim Convention. Jas. CARLISLE, Esq., for New-Granada, will forthwith proceed to take testimony on behalf of that Republic, and present it on the first Monday in November, to which time the Convention to-day adjourned.

Damage to the Erie Railroad.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The damage sustained by the New-York and Erie Railroad during the recent severe storm in the western part of the State having been fully repaired, passenger and freight trains are now running through with their usual regularity.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Reports of Committees—Addresses—Flattering Prospects of the Union—Contributions to the Funds, &c., &c.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Union met at 10 o'clock, and after the usual preliminary exercises, heard a stirring address from Rev. Dr. SABLE.

The report of the Committee on Legacies was received, showing that, aside from bequests of several thousand dollars, there had been bequeathed, contingent upon the death of the donors, the sum of $14,500.

Dr. HALL, in view of the necessary lapse of time before the Union could avail itself of these funds, renewed his proposition of the previous day, to loan the Union funds to go on with its work.

Mr. WYCKOFF remarked that while they might accept of loans, they would much prefer to have brethren remember the necessity of donations. The Union was of course thankful for these reversionary donations, like that of the gentleman in Missouri, who left money contingent upon the death of his mother.

A Member—How old is his mother? [Laughter.]

Mr. WYCKOFF—Well, she is somewhat older than he was. [Laughter.] We don't ask ladies their ages. [Laughter.] There was one lady told her age voluntarily—it was sixty years. The surest way to secure a bequest is for brethren to make their wills when in health. Many cases have occurred where brethren intended to make bequests, but were suddenly cut off, and the Union lost the contribution which was intended for it.

Rev. Mr. MURPHY took occasion to speak on behalf of the testators, who, he believed, had done the best they could. Their duty was to attend to their families and relatives first.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in a humorous vein, enforced the necessity for sacrifices for the Union.

Mr. WYCKOFF explained that he did not intend to reflect upon any of the testators.

The report was adopted.

Dr. HODGE, from the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, reported that the largest and most gratifying results might be expected from their labors as soon as the means were forthcoming. The labors of Mrs. CROWE, in Central America, were duly recognized, and the general commendation of the Spanish Scriptures voted.

The report was adopted.

Rev. F. REMINGTON, from the Committee on German Scriptures, reported that there was need of means to sustain the German brother who was laboring in the American field here at home. There was at the same time a wide field of operations in Germany.

After remarks by Rev. A. H. DANFORTH, the report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. CRONK read the report of the Committee on Obituaries, noticing particularly the death of brothers EDMUNDS and PEER. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Introduction to Matthew, through Brother GILBERT, of Kentucky, reported, commending the book issued by the Society, and especially praising the wonderful exhibition of learning therein presented by its author, Dr. T. T. CONANT. The report was adopted.

Brother WHITING read the report of the Committee on Proverbs. Of the 27 pages already printed, the Committee spoke highly. The Committee, however, thought that several of the inversions of sentences were not in harmony with the idioms of the language. They also found fault with several of the words substituted. As a whole, however, the translation was approved. The report was adopted.

Mr. LEWIS reported, from the Committee on Quarterly, the necessity of continuing that publication. The issue of the *Monthly Reporter* was, however, considered as not indispensable, and the temporary suspension of that publication recommended. The report was adopted.

At 12 M. the Union adjourned for the morning, after Dr. CONANT had invited all present to view the apparatus of revision, the vast collection of works and the College of Revisors.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. HAYES, of Providence, R. I., after the devotional exercises, delivered one of the most forcible arguments of the session, in support of the Bible revision movement. He reviewed searchingly the various arguments of opponents, meeting them with a triumphant vindication of the work.

The Chairman read a letter from Rev. Dr. REUBEN JEFFRIES, of Philadelphia, regretting that other duties prevented his acceptance of an invitation to speak, and expressing his earnest sympathy with the movement.

Dr. PATTENGILL, from the Committee on Mark, reported that the printing of work had been temporarily suspended, although eight chapters were in type. The Committee quoted a number of changes by the revisors, which seemed to them to be excellent. As far as the work had proceeded, the Committee approved of it. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. BAKER explained how the revisions of the British Bible Society had, in one of the passages referred to, altered the modern Greek text and the English text to signify partial immersion, when the original ancient Greek signified total immersion, and the American Bible Society had circulated this altered edition. This was an illustration of the lengths to which some men would go to sustain a favorite theory.

The Union then, by vote, went into a free conference, during which an energetic effort was made to raise subscriptions to liquidate the indebtedness. Mr. LENINGTON made an earnest appeal for the fund, starting it with $10 that had been handed to him by a lady, and then another $10 that had been added, and then another $10 for himself; then E. S. Raymond, $10; Mrs. Wm. Murphy, $10; Mrs. Hall, $5; Miss Trueheart, $5; Mrs. Wells, $5; Mrs. Frazer, $5; A Modest Lady, $5; Sister Harrington, $5; Dr. Hodge, $10; Brother Monroe, who did not want his name published, $10: Mrs. Hilden, $10; Mr. Ingman, $10; sister Ripley, $. At this point it was suggested that the collectors had better go round. This course was adopted, with a most gratifying result. About a hundred dollars were paid in cash, and more than as much more subscribed.

The Union occupied the evening in listening to addresses from the President, Rev. D. T. ARMITAGE, and others, and then adjourned until next year.

THE BURNING OF THE CATALINE.

How the Fire Originated—Interesting Statements for the Defendant—Testimony of Peter McNamara, H. O. Freeman, the Engineer and Agent of the Boat—The Examination not yet Closed.

The investigation of the case of James Larkin, late clerk of the steamer *Cataline*, which was burned at Fortress Monroe, was resumed yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The facts brought out are of an interesting character. A positive statement was made by the engineer as to the cause of the fire, and the evidence altogether was in favor of the accused. The testimony was as follows:

Peter McNamara, residing in Williamsburgh, deposed—I was Chief Engineer of the steamer *Cataline* from the time of her charter by the Government, until she was burned at Fortress Monroe; I had one assistant, named George Simmons; he resides somewhere in this City, but I cannot tell the street; I was on duty in the engine-room when the steamer left the Ordnance wharf for Newport News; I supposed the Assistant Engineer was in his berth asleep; William Lounsberry is the name of the fireman who was on duty with me; the engine-room was forward of the boiler, and directly over the fire-room; after leaving the wharf, the boat was backed about two hundred yards, and then stopped; a moment afterwards I saw flames issuing from the fire-room; I jumped to the gangway and saw that both furnace doors were open and flames were bursting out of them; in a very brief space of time the whole lower part of the boat, below the engine-room, was on fire; the fireman had about ten minutes before raked the fires and put fresh coal on; I immediately went back to the engine-room, and raised the safety valve to blow off steam, after which I opened the damper; the flame from the furnace doors flashed out from eight to twelve feet; the fire first caught the sides of the coal bunkers, in front and alongside of the boiler; the between-decks was quickly ablaze, and the flames spread to the saloon-deck; the hose was stretched immediately after the fire was discovered; I never before had seen flames coming from the mouth of a furnace in the way I have described.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arnoux—The fires in the furnaces had not been out for two weeks before the boat was burned, and they had been burning steadily for two months previously, excepting for a few hours on two or three occasions, we used anthracite coal, a fresh supply of which was put in the furnaces not more than ten minutes before the discovery of the fire; when I first saw the flame issuing from the furnaces, it was blue and gaseous; I think I last saw Larkin previous to the fire at Newport's News; some weeks before I had taken him down into the fire-room to show him what a hot place the firemen had; to my knowledge that was the only time he was there; there was a store-room over the engine-room; tools were kept in it; there was only about a gallon of turpentine on board; it was kept locked up in the gangway, near the wheelhouse; the key of this closet usually hung up in the engine room; the steward was the only person who came to me for turpentine; he said he wanted it to use in painting a room, and I referred him to the mate.

Mr. Henry C. Freeman, of the firm of M. M. Freeman & Co., agents of the steamer, was next called and sworn.

Welcome R. Beebe, Esq., appeared as counsel for the witness, and asked what was the precise charge under investigation?

Justice QUACKENBUSH said that the complaint averred the burning of the steamer *Cataline*, a Government vessel, by the prisoner, Larkin.

Mr. ARNOUX reminded the Court that it was a question to be considered hereafter whether the *Cataline* was a Government vessel or not.

The Judge said that, at any rate, the subject of investigation was the burning of the steamer.

Mr. Freeman was then examined. He testified: I know Larkin, and understood that he was employed on the *Catalina*. He was engaged by Mr. Devlin, on behalf of Mr. Stetson, owner of the boat.

Q.—*By Mr. Sedgwick*—Who paid Larkin? A.—The owner.

Q.—Did the owner pay directly? A.—No.

Q.—Who did pay?

Mr. Beebe objected to this line of interrogatory, remarking that it was the practice of insurance companies, where it might result to their advantage to do so, to pry into private matters for the purpose of making out a case for themselves. The motive of the question was to disclose the private business arrangements of business men, but if Mr. Freeman chose to answer, he might.

Witness—The money was advanced by M. M. Freeman & Co.; Larkin received $100 per month: he was employed from the time the steamer was chartered until she was burned, he was paid in the aggregate $160 00; at his request, a portion of that sum was forwarded to his wife; his duty was to collect the fare from passengers, and to supervise the bills for the running expenses of the boat; Capt. Phillips contracted to pay the running expenses, but M. M. Freeman & Co. advanced the money, as they did all the funds used on the boat from the time of her charter until she was destroyed; Larkin was on board seventy days; there is yet a balance due him; it was presumed when the *Cataline* was chartered that she would run as a passenger boat between Perryville and Annapolis, but the route was supplied and she was used as a freight boat in unloading large transports at Fortress Monroe.

Cross-examination—I had no acquaintance with Larkin prior to his engagement on the *Catalina*, and first saw him at Washington after he had assumed his duty on board; I then saw him in the presence of others, and probably never had more than twenty minutes' conversation with him; when I saw him he was very busy in taking an account of cargo which was being discharged; I next saw him in New-York after the burning of the boat; I had corresponded with him to the extent of writing two letters before the boat burned: in these letters (copies of which the witness offered to the Court) I requested Larkin to supervise the bills, for the payment of which Capt. Phillips was drawing upon Freeman & Co.; I never talked or arranged with any person to have the boat burned—she was getting too good pay for that; after she was destroyed Larkin telegraphed to me from Baltimore, requesting a remittance of money, in order to purchase clothes; he never attempted to draw upon Freeman & Co. for any money than that to which he was entitled as wages; he implored me to give him money when I met him at the Astor House, representing that he was greatly in need; I gave him an order on my firm for $10; Larkin presented bills to me for personal expenses incurred subsequent to the burning of the vessel, but payment was refused.

Chauncey B. Sleeper, a lawyer, residing in Whitestreet, who had previously been examined for the prosecution, was recalled, and cross-examined. He testified: I first made known what Larkin had disclosed to me about the fire by sending Mr. Lalor to the Phœnix Insurance Company, which the accused informed me had a risk on the steamer; Lalor said he was glad to find out what companies had risks on the *Cataline*; nothing was said between us about getting a consideration from the companies for giving information of Larkin's statements as to the cause of the fire; I called to see Mr. Van Voorhis, the agent for adjusting the insurances, and not finding him at his office, I left a note for him; I afterwards had interviews with him and informed him of all Larkin had told me; I was applied to to know what steps were necessary to enter upon a prosecution of the accused; I never received any consideration from Mr. Van Voorhis for furnishing the information about Larkin.

Mr. Freeman was recalled and cross-examind further—The *Catalina* was insured for $20,000 in nine different Companies by Mr. Peck, insurance agent for my firm; there was no other insurance upon the vessel; there was a partial understanding that Gen. Butler would want the boat longer than three months—the term of her original charter—for the reason that she exactly suited his purposes; the names of the nine Insurance Companies referred to are: The Phœnix, Lafayette, Fulton, Harmony, Williamsburgh City, Gebhard, North Western of Oswego, City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; the time of the last two Companies has not expired.

At this point the examination was adjourned, to be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING A CHILD.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an infant which was murdered on Tuesday evening, at the tenement-house No. 334 Greenwich-street, twelve hours after its birth. Its mother, a woman named MARY ANN BAKER, took apartments in the house about ten days since, and represented herself as the wife of a soldier who had gone to the war. On Tuesday morning she was taken sick, and one of the neighbors sent for Dr. PETTIJEAN to attend to her. He was present when the child was born, and the mother offered him money to destroy it. Of course, he refused, and when he left the house the infant was perfectly well. A few hours later a Dr. WILSON visited the woman and took the child from its nurse. He handled it roughly, according to the testimony of witnesses, squeezing its chest with his hands and applying tight bandages to its body. Some women who were present protested against the inhuman treatment, but the Doctor said it was all right—that he had handled children that way before. As might have been expected, it was not long before the babe exhibited symptoms of suffocating, and it soon died, its body meanwhile changing from the natural color to a dark blue. The Doctor left before death ensued, promising to return, but he has not since been seen, although an effort has been made to find him. Other circumstances were developed by the testimony, showing conclusively that the mother was ashamed to acknowledge the child, and before its birth had submitted to treatment at WILSON's hands with a view of getting rid of it. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from violence at the hands of Dr. WILSON, and we consider the mother, MARY ANN BAKER, an accessory before the fact." It is probable that the name of WILSON was assumed by the accused. None of the witnesses knew anything about him, but Mrs. BAKER told the Coroner that his office was in Second-street. She is at present too ill to leave her bed, but the Police have her under surveillance.

MURDER IN MULBERRY-STREET.—A shocking affray occurred on Wednesday, about midnight, at a place known as "Smock's Alley," No. 41 Mulberry-street, occupied as a tenement house. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, a man fifty years of age, living in the third story, was drunk, and created a great tumult by dancing heavily upon the floor. The family on the floor beneath were disturbed by the noise, and sent word to SULLIVAN that he would cause the ceiling to fall. He paid no attention to the complaint, but continued his disorderly conduct, and soon afterwards MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a man sixty-six years of age, JULIA CONNOLLY and others, went to the room and beat him. MICHAEL hit him on the head with sufficient force to fracture his skull, and then stabbed him in the neck and thigh with a knife. The Police interfered, and Officer MCGLOIN arrested the assailant and the woman CONNOLLY. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and he died soon afterwards from the effects of the blow upon his head. Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the case to-day.

A CENSUS OF LIQUOR SELLERS.—The Police Commissioners yesterday issued the following order to the Captains of the several Precincts:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 431 Broome-st., corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 279.—*Captain* ——, ——*Precinct*: You will receive herewith a correct list of all persons who have been licensed to sell intoxicating liquors within your precinct, by the Commissioners of Excise, for the current license year.

You will proceed without delay to take an accurate census of all persons who are engaged in selling intoxicating liquors without license within your precinct, and make full report of the same to this office.

The report will set forth the same of the proprietor of each place where the sale was made.

Each member of the force making report of such illegal sale will be required to make affidavit of the day and hour when the instance of illegal sale of intoxicating liquor took place.

Forms of the affidavit required will be furnished by the Chief Clerk.

(Signed) JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

D. CARPENTER, Inspector.

NEW HOTEL.—EARLE'S new hotel, corner of Canal and Centre streets, is to be opened next Monday. If energy, skill and experience can insure success, the proprietor of this establishment will achieve it.

PICTURES.—An exhibition of modern pictures, including fine specimens of the French and German schools, opens to-day at SCHAUS' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, L. Weigel, Major Pangborn, Major Fletcher and Capt. R. Williams, of the United States Army; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Hon. S. C. Fessenden, of Maine; Hon. Jno. Woodruff, of Connecticut; Major A. D. Briggs, of Spofford; P. Williams, of Washington; Col. E. C. Cross, of Washington; Capt. W. B. Tibbitts, of Fort Monroe; and Earnest Bareoche, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Todd, of the United States Army; Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; L. C. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy; Commander Aulick and Capt. Du Pont, of the United States Navy; Charles Sager and lady, of France; James Terwilliger, of Albany, and John Stokes, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. H. Branscomb, of Missouri; Lieut.-Col. Everett, from Washington; Rev. J. Edwards, of Connecticut; W. D. de Kasloff, attaché of the Danish Legation, from Washington; Dr. Van Renselaer, of Albany, and Rev. Thomas B. Fogg, of Greenwich, are at the International Hotel.

Prince de Joinville, Rev. B. B. Lencock, W. Mackay, J. L. Garner, and Dr. F. H. Brown, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Col. Stryker and Major Burlock, of the Army; Hugh H. Dunnel, Consul to Vera Cruz; Mrs. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Bath; Mr. Pruyn and family, of Albany; Jas. E. Seton, of Vienna; and W. C. Boardman and J. DeWitt Sheldon, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

F. Rascouille, Secretary of the French Legation; J. G. Guthrey, from Fort Lafayette, and W. H. King, of New-York, are at the New-York Hotel.

G. H. Sharp, of Boston, and P. D. T. De Romanoff, of Siberia, Russia, Russian Telegraph Agent, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. S. M. Alfred and lady, of Baltimore; A. Henderson, of the U. S. Navy, and W. R. Cobb and lady, of Montreal, are at the LaFarge House.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mormon Immigration Across the Plains—Proselytes from the East—Four Thousand Added to the Number of the Saints—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861.

The bulk of the Mormon immigration is now fast coming in from the Plains. Companies, or portions of companies, enliven our streets every day nearly, though it would perhaps be difficult for the immigrants themselves to say whose company they come in with. The Mormons are famous for acting in organizations, and although all their immigrants start from the Missouri in distinct companies, yet this season it would seem that on nearing their destination, they have traveled so closely on one another's rear as to be "kinder considerably mixed up."

Among the late arrivals are Apostles ORSON PRATT and ERASTUS SNOW and J. W. YOUNG. O. PRATT has been "laboring" for the past year in the New-York and Philadelphia region, and among the "Eastern churches generally," while his compeer, E. SNOW, has been at some pains to enlighten the folks of St. Louis and vicinity, and to warn them to flee from the wrath to come. J. W. YOUNG, it appears, has been acting as Quartermaster-General, grand wagon-master, or something of the sort, in connection with the two hundred ox-teams dispatched from this place last Spring, and now returning, or returned, with a live cargo from the Missouri.

The above-named worthies, as a matter of course, addressed the "great congregation" in the Bowery on Sunday, and from their discourses it would appear that a "great work" has been accomplished by them and their coworkers on the Atlantic slope the past year. A great work, not particularly in proselyting from the sinning outsiders, but in scraping together he scattered fragments composing the "Church in the States," and shipping them off bodily to this "Holy City." It was calculated that the entire influx of "Saints" this season from the East would amount to four thousand souls,—about one-half of them directly from the States, and the other half from Europe,—principally Great Britain and Scandinavia. Of the two thousand from the States, perhaps one-third were American born, the remaining two-thirds from Europe, and mostly persons whose pecuniary resources on their landing on this continent necessitated a temporary sojourn on the Atlantic seaboard. Every poor Mormon within hail of the great rendezvous, at Florence on the Missouri, it was declared had the chance of a passage across the plains, if he was willing to take it. So it would seem that the benighted American people east of this Territory are likely to have a dark time of it in the immediate future, now that there has been such a gleaning up and withdrawal of the lights, expounders and exemplars of the true faith.

The whole of this great army of recruits is expected in before the end of the present month.

The feasibility of successfully sending ox teams to the Missouri, to return the same season with souls or freight, is considered fully demonstrated by the experience of the current year, the preachers asserting that such teams made better time than others which were bought in Missouri or Nebraska, and only made one trip. If true, this must be due to the former being already broken to the yoke and inured to labor, while the latter were generally unbroken and wild steers. So it will be likely that cattle and wagons will be sent from here for the future, instead of cash being spent in the Western States for them. The cash will probably be expended for merchandise and machinery, instead of live stock.

The returned missionaries appear fully satisfied that the people of the States are "getting crazy" over the war, as they express themselves.

Mr. J. M. BROWNE and others are sending out half a hundred or more teams freighted with grain on the California route, for the use of the Express and Mail service.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, D. H. WELLS, and a few other spiritual authorities, are on a preaching excursion to Cache Valley.

The Probate Court for this county is in session, and is dealing with a few serious cases.

CHARLES and TRUELOVE MANHARD, engaged in the highway robbery of JOHN LOVE, mentioned in my letter last week, have been convicted of robbery and sentenced to 15 years' hard labor in the Penitentiary—a severe sentence, but the general sentiment of the community is that they are old offenders, and have gone unwhipped of justice much too long.

JOHN ORMOND, formerly a street candy-vender, has been fined $25 and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for severe "stabbing with intent to kill." He is a passionate, reckless old fellow, when he happens in a quarrel, though apparently not a hardened criminal.

WILLIAM COCKOFF, indicted for the murder of ROBERT BROWN, in a quarrel over irrigating water, is under trial at the writing of this. This was rather a cold-blooded affair, so the people anticipate that another execution is imminent.

In addition to the above, a few minor cases have been adjudicated upon, among which are some illegal whisky sales, for the people, or some of them, certainly do delight in a "drop of the cratur